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The Bombay Chronicle

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VOL. V NO. 39 BOMBAY: WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 14, 1917. TWO ANNAS

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P. & O. AND BRITISH INDIA.
(Incorporated in England.)
MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICES

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STEAMERS of the P. & O. Co., will be despatched to London, calling at Marseilles, at frequent intervals.

Steamers will also be despatched for Australia and for China and Japan.

Further particulars regarding fares, names of steamers and dates of departure of the above vessels will be furnished on application to the Undersigned.

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Steamers are despatched at regular intervals to Persian Gulf and Red Sea Ports.

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For further particulars apply to:—
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Agents.
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THE BOMBAY WIDOWS PENSION FUND LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1876.
No. 273, Hornby Road, near Fire Brigade Station.
Funded Capital over Two Lakhs.
Investments in Government and approved Securities only.

Regular Deposit with the Controller of Currency of the Government of India in terms of the Insurance Act.

The Accounts are subject to strict audit according to Indian Companies Act.

Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates Mortality Investigation and Valuation is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.

The object is to make provision for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate. Liberal Surrender Value in case the wife predeceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost.

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For details apply for a copy of Rules to—
GANJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
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HEALTHY HAIR HINTS.

The idea that baldness is a sign of intellectuality is fast being exploded.

The hair is not pushed out of the head by the great knowledge inside.

In fact, many learned men use Kaminia Oil to prevent their hair from coming out.

They are succeeding with it, too.

So are many in all stages of intellectuality.

Available everywhere but it must be Kamania Oil.

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NIPPON-YUSEN KAISHA.

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(Incorporated in Japan.)
To Japan, etc.

For Sailings and Freight apply to

T. KAWAGUCHI,
Manager.

York Building,
Hornby Road, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

(Incorporated in Japan.)
HEAD OFFICE:—OSAKA, JAPAN.
Fleet 128 Vessels, Gross Tonnage 819,057.

Steamers will be despatched at regular intervals to Japan via Singapore and Hong-Kong.

For freight and other particulars regarding sailing, etc., please apply to the UNDERSIGNED.

M. UCHIYAMA.
Agent.

Sukhadwalla Building,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

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The *Bombay Chronicle* is sold at two annas throughout India at the following stations:—

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NAGPUR.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
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POONA.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
RUTLAM.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
SHOLAPUR.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
SURAT.—C. A. Kaji.

BANKING

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.
(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)

Bankers to the Government in British East Africa and Uganda.
Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.
Subscribed Capital £2,000,000
Paid-up Capital £1,000,000
Reserve Fund £1,200,000
Head Office:
26, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.
Branches:

Calcutta	Chittagong	Mombassa
Bombay	Rangoon	Nairobi
Madras	Mandalay	Nakuru
Karachi	Colombo	Kisuma
Lahore	Kandy	Jinja
Amritsar	Newera-Elliya	Kampala
Delhi	Aden (Camp)	Entebbe
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer Point)	Tanga, East Africa
Tuticorin	Zanzibar	Daressalam, East Africa
Cochin		

Agents in New York and South America:—The Anglo-South American Bank, Ltd.
Agents in Mauritius:
Mauritius Commercial Bank.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS

are opened for Approved Customers and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE

are granted on the Head Office and Branches in India, China, Africa and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS

are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the Principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be by telegrams.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividend when due.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.

RALPH KIDD.
Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

Established 1889
Subscribed Capital ..... Yen 48,000,000
Paid-up Capital ..... Yen 30,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... Yen 20,800,000
HEAD OFFICE—YOKOHAMA.
Branches and Agencies at

Antung Hsein	Calcutta	Ryojun (Port Arthur)
Changchun	London	San Francisco
Darien (Dalne)	Lyons	Shanghai
Hankow	Fengtien (Mukden)	Sydney (Australia)
Harbin	Nagasaki	Tichling
Hongkong	Newchwang	Tientsin
Honolulu	New York	Tokyo
Kobe	Osaka	Tsingtau
Los Angeles (Cal. U.S.A.)	Pekin	Tsinanfu
Liaoyang	Singapore	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for One year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

EVERY description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI,
Manager.

Post Box No. 207.
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE EASTERN BANK, LTD.
(Incorporated in England.)

(Bankers to the Government in Basrah.)
HEAD OFFICE: 4, Crosby Square, London, E. C.
Branches at Bombay, Calcutta, Bagdad, Basra and Amara.
Authorised Capital £1,500,000
Called-up Capital £600,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders. £900,000
Reserve Fund £55,000
BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
The Rt. Hon. Lord Balfour of Burleigh, Kt.
Emile Francqui, Esq., (Director of the Societe Generale de Belgique.)
James Leigh Wood, Esq., C.M.G. (Messrs. Brown, Shipley and Co.)
J. C. Georges Bouillat, Esq. (Director of the Societe Generale de Paris.)
J. S. Haskell, Esq. (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co.)
G. Bromley-Martin, Esq. (of Martin's Bank Ltd.)
BOMBAY COMMITTEE.
A. J. Raymond, Esq.
Sir Dinshaw Maneckji Petit, Bart.
Narottam Morarji Goculdass, Esq.
BOMBAY OFFICE.
Corner of Hornby Road and Church Gate Street.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS FIXED FOR ONE OR TWO YEARS AT THE RATE OF 5 PER CENT. PER ANNUM.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON SAVINGS DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS at 3½ per cent. per annum. Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.

BILLS of EXCHANGE purchased, loans and credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

PURCHASES and SALES of British and Foreign Securities effected on the usual terms.

SECURITIES received for Safe Custody and interest and dividends collected for clients.

L. T. TUCKER,
Manager.

BANKING

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.
(Incorporated in England.)

Subscribed Capital £1,125,000
Paid-up Capital £562,500
Reserve Liability of Shareholders ... £562,500
Reserve Fund £550,000
HEAD OFFICE:
15, Gracechurch Street, London, E.C.
LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Bangkok	Hongkong	Kwala Lumpor
Batavia	Howrah	Madras
Bombay	(Calcutta)	Mauritius
Calcutta	Kandy	Penang
Colombo	Karachi	Rangoon
Delhi	Kota Bahru	Shanghai
Galle	(Kelantan)	Singapore

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants, Drafts payable at its Head Office and branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the actual daily balances up to Rs. 1 lakh.

Sums above Rs. 1 lakh will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Fixed deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

NEW BRITISH WAR LOANS.—The Bank undertakes applications for these Loans on account of Constituents, and collection of interest thereon as it falls due FREE OF COMMISSION.

J. B. CRICHTON,
Manager.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA & CHINA
INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1853.

Capital £1,200,000
Reserve Fund £1,800,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders... £1,200,000
HEAD OFFICE:
38, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.
AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:
INDIA, BURMA, STRAITS & CHINA & CEYLON, MALAY STATES, JAPAN.

Bombay	Singapore	Hongkong
Calcutta	Penang	Shanghai
Madras	Malacca	Canton
Karachi	Kwala Lumpor	Foochow
Delhi	Ipoh	Hankow
Amritsar	Klang	Peking
Rangoon	Seremban	Tientsin
Tavoy	Taiping	Yokohama
Colombo		Kobe

JAVA & SUMATRA, INDO-CHINA, PHILIPPINES ISLAND.

Batavia	Saigon	Cebu	Manila, Bangkok, Puket
Sourabaya	Haiphong	Hoilo	
Medan			

NEW YORK; and all Banks in Australia.

BANKERS—Bank of England, London City and Midland Bank, London, County and Westminster Bank, National Provincial Bank of England, National Bank of Scotland.

The CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the world, buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE, issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT and undertake general Banking business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS. Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance of not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued, does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly. Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS, and SHARES bought and sold on account of clients and also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends, when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

GEORGE MILLER,
Agent.

Esplanade Road.
Post Box No. 34, Bombay.
Office Hours—10-30 a.m. to 4 p.m.
Saturday—10-30 a.m. to 2 p.m.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
(Incorporated in Hongkong.)

Paid-up Capital $15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors ... $15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund $18,000,000
Gold Reserve Fund ..... $ 1,500,000
COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.
ADVISORY COMMITTEE IN LONDON
BRANCHES:

Amoy	Johore	Saigon
Bangkok	Kobe	San Francisco
Batavia	Kwala Lumpor	Shanghai
Bombay	London	Do. Hongkong
Calcutta	Lyons	Singapore
Canton	Malacca	Sourabaya
Colombo	Manila	Taipeh
Foochow	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Hankow	New York	Tsingtau
Harbin	Peking	Yloilo
Hongkong	Penang	Yokohama
Ipoh	Rangoon	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application. Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan. Credits granted. Bills purchased and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

J. D. SMART,
Agent.

40, Churchgate Street.

BANKING

BANK OF BARODA, LIMITED

Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of H. H. the Maharaja Gaekwar.

Registered under the Baroda Companies Act III of 1897.

HEAD OFFICE—BARODA.

Branches:—Ahmedabad, Navsari, Mehsana and Surat.

Capital Subscribed ..... Rs. 20,00,000
Capital Paid-up ..... Rs. 10,00,000
Reserve Fund ..... Rs. 5,75,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed on daily balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,000 at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest with does not come to Rs. 3 per year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Amounts for 12 months are received at 4½ per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH-CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stock at moderate charges, particulars of which may be learnt on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.

Deposits received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum. Rules on application.

C. E. RANDLE,
Manager.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895.

Capital Authorized ..... Rs. 50,00,000
Capital Issued ..... Rs. 31,00,000
Capital Subscribed ..... Rs. 31,00,000
Capital Paid-up ..... Rs. 16,21,208
Reserve Funds ..... Rs. 11,38,650
HEAD OFFICE—LAHORE.
Branches:
Amritsar, Bombay, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, D. I. Khan, Ferozepore, Gujranwalla, Jullundhur, Karachi, Kasur, Lahore City, Lyallpur, Ludhiana, Multan City, Peshawar City, Amballa City, Rawalpindi, Sargodha, Sialkot, Patiala, Jamoo, Srinagar and Jhelum City.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS. Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS. The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected and discounted.

For other particulars and rules of business apply to:—

SETH GHARIBDAS,
Manager.

INSURANCE

THE NATIONAL INDIAN LIFE INSURANCE CO., LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:—CALCUTTA.

Offers world-wide policies on most liberal terms.

Security unquestioned.

Energetic Agents wanted:—To represent the Company throughout the Deccan.

For prospectus, etc., please apply to

B. RAMCHANDRA & Co.,
General Agents,
42, Medows Street, BOMBAY.
783

THE INDUSTRIAL & PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

(HEAD OFFICE: BOMBAY).

Chairman—The Hon'ble Sir FAZULBHOY CURRIMBHOY, Kt.

Attractive Schemes at Low Rates.

For Prospectus and further particulars—Apply to—

SECRETARIES & MANAGERS,
JIVANLAL DASTUR & CO.,
113, Esplanade Road, Fort.

HOTELS

THE EVER POPULAR
EMPRESS HOTEL
NASIK ROAD
DEOLALI.
MODERATE CHARGES
FAMOUS FOR CUISINE
SPACIOUS GYMKHANA.

The House that leads in quality
A. VIANELLI,
CONFECTIONER
Chowpatty, BOMBAY.

JAIPUR HOTEL.

A PALATIAL RESIDENCE of the FIRST RANK. RECOMMENDED BY CONTINENTAL VISITORS, unrivalled for Comforts and excellent Cuisine. Apply to the Proprietor for Short Guide to Jaipur.

THE MODERN HINDU HOTEL
"Lakshmi Vilas"
HIGH GROUND, BANGALORE.

The ideal accommodation for visitors to Bangalore either for a change or Business. Run on the most up-to-date and modern lines. Well ventilated and luxuriously furnished rooms, food to suit all tastes thoroughly vegetarian. Prepared and served by high class Brahmins. Lit throughout by electricity.

Inclusive terms from Rs. 2 per diem.
K. T. APPANNAH,
Proprietor.

SECOND 1916 RUSSIAN 5½ % WAR LOAN.

FOR

Rbls. 3,000,000,000

Redeemable at par in 1926 and free of all Russian Income-Tax.

INTEREST PAYABLE HALF-YEARLY IN APRIL AND OCTOBER.

THE RUSSO-ASIATIC BANK, BOMBAY, will continue to receive subscriptions up to February 13th at the issue price of Rbls. 95 for Rbls. 100 nominal and every facility will be given to subscribers in the shape of advances against the Bonds.

THE TEXAS COMPANY

Incorporated in Texas (U. S. A.)

Petroleum and it Products.

KING'S BUILDINGS,
HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.

The following high grade brands of Kerosen Oil imported in cases packed in America are ready for delivery:—

BRANDS.

Southern Star 150°
Unicorn 125°

Deliveries will be made free of charge to all buyers in Bombay.

For further particulars apply to

Messrs. AHMED HUSEIN & Co.
Khadak, Mandvi Post, BOMBAY.

SPECIAL SHORT PREPAID ADVERTISEMENTS, ETC.

"Wanted," "To Be Let" and "For Sale" Advertisements, when not strictly appertaining to any regular business are charged at the following rates, which must be prepaid:—

Advertisements not exceeding four lines (24 words), Re. 1 per insertion; every additional line (six words), or part of a line, 4 annas. Headings count as two lines.

Advertisements are not received after 6 p.m. for insertion in the next day's paper.

Domestic Announcements.—6 lines, Rs. 2-0-0 per insertion prepaid. Every additional line, annas 4 extra.

Government, Railway, Legal and other Public Notifications.—Twelve annas per line or Rs. 6 per inch. Minimum charge Rs. 2.

Company Prospectuses and Company Notices.—Twelve annas per line or Rs. 6 per inch.

Trade Announcements in Special Short Advertisement Columns.—Four annas per line, or Rs. 2 per inch. Minimum space three lines. No display allowed.

Educational Announcements.—Six annas per line or Rs. 3 per inch. Minimum charge Re. 1-8.

All advertisements are payable strictly in advance.

Subscription Rates, Rs. 30 per annum payable yearly, half yearly, or quarterly in advance.

Special Contract rates for advertisements can be had on application to:

MANAGING-DIRECTOR,
"Bombay Chronicle" Office,
No. 3, Medows Street, Bombay.

MISCELLANEOUS

THE KALBADEVI SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION, ESTABLISHED 1898. The most successful and therefore the best. Testimonials from Members of Parliament, and other Europeans, etc., etc., Subjects:—Bookkeeping and Accountancy, Typewriting, Shorthand, and Shorthand Speed Classes. Special arrangements for Ladies. Managing Proprietor, Tapidas Laldas, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.

JOB PRINTING.—Send any orders you wish to be executed promptly and to your satisfaction to the "BOMBAY CHRONICLE" PRESS, 6 Medows Street, Fort.

MOTOR VEHICLE.

FOR SALE—Fords New Ford Seconds Tubes Tyres and Accessories. Repairs Painting overhauling Undertaken.
OMIAR MOTOR WORKS CO.,
Hughes Road, Chowpatti.

MATRIMONIAL.

WANTED—An educated young man (Kayasth Bhatnagar) to Marry an accomplished young lady age about 18 belonging to a well-to-do and respectable Kayasth family in Upper India. Apply to Box No. 557, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 6960

WANTED

WANTED—TUITION in English conversation and letter writing one hour daily at tutor's place. Apply with qualifications and terms to Box No. 573, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 6719

WANTED—An experienced CLERK for a local mill knowing Book-keeping and Accountancy. Pay according to qualifications. Apply with testimonials to Box No. 570, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 6712

WANTED—A good MECHANICAL DRAUGHTSMAN, who can prepare accurate drawings for temporary employment in the Mofussil. Apply to Box No. 571, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 6714

WANTED—An able and experienced GRADUATE in Medicine and Surgery for the post of Chief Medical Officer and Jail Superintendent. Apply sharp with testimonials stating terms to H. H. MAHARANA Raj Saheb of Wankaner, Kathiawar. 6715

WANTED—By a Mill owner an honest able and experienced SECRETARY, conversant with all details of management of a Weaving Mill. Apply with copies of testimonials stating salary required to Box No. 569, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 6710

WANTED—AGENTS for the SALE of "THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE" in the principal cities of India. For terms communicate with the MANAGING-DIRECTOR, Indian Newspaper Co., Ltd., 6, Medows Street Fort, Bombay.

ROYAL INDIAN MARINE—WANTED for service on board a Dredger at Busra one 2nd MATE, pay Rs. 300 per mensem with free rations. Candidates should apply personally with Certificates as soon as possible to—
THE DEPUTY DIRECTOR OF THE ROYAL INDIAN MARINE,
Royal Indian Marine Dockyard, Bombay. 6713

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.—Water Works Department.—Wanted a qualified mechanic for the permanent appointment of ASSISTANT INSPECTOR on Rs. 40-4-60 plus 5 C. A. p.m.
None need apply except those who are trained mechanics in the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute or some similar institution or have served a regular apprenticeship in some Mechanical Engineering firms of recognised standing. 6919

FRENCH INSTITUTE.

AN EVENING CLASS for BEGINNERS will be opened from the 15th of February: MONDAYS, THURSDAYS, 6-30 to 7-30, Rs. 8 per month payable in advance, or Rs. 40 for six months. It is particularly important not to miss the first lessons. Apply to PROF. LOUIS PELTIER, Thoburn House, Apollo Bunder, Bombay.

WANTED

A LITERARY MAN wants to undertake or assist in translating or any other sort of literary work (Language English and Gujerati). Apply to Box No. 561, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 6977

WANTED—A SALESMAN THOROUGHLY conversant with Cigarette business. Apply stating experience and salary to Box No. 560 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 6976

A YOUNG MOSLEM of an ENGLISH UNIVERSITY just returned from England wants to engage himself in a mercantile firm. Apply to Box. No. 575, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 7033.

TYPE-COPYING WORK of any kind undertaken and executed most confidentially, promptly and at Moderate Rates. We ensure privacy, accuracy, neatness and satisfaction for every Work done by us. Prompt attention to Mofussil Orders. Special Arrangement for permanent Contracts. Write or call to-day: The MANAGER, Type-copying Department, THE EMPIRE TUITION CLASS 259-261, Hornby Road, Opp. Cox & Co., Fort, BOMBAY.

WANTED for Basra one COMPETENT DRAUGHTSMAN and one TRACER. Apply stating experience, salary required and copies of testimonials, to
W. H. BRADY.
Agent, The Director-General of Port Administration & River Conservancy, Basra.
Royal Insurance Buildings, Fort, Bombay.

FOR SALE

FOR SALE—BERLIET CAR 20 H.P. 4-Cylinder. New open body in excellent condition. Apply FORT COACH FACTORY, Frere Road, Fort. 7027

FOR SALE.—ONE ROYAL MOTOR CAR, 40 H.P. "Mercelina" French make, 7 seats, Apply N. H. JOSHI, Esq., Valkeshwar Road, Bombay. 7034.

FOR SALE—PIANO PLAYER by Chase Baker, in good order. Complete with six rolls and stool, Rs. 300 or near offer. Write to Box No. 574, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 6720

FOR SALE—One WESTINGHOUSE D. C. shunt wound 15 B. H. P. 460 volts 160/1100 R. P. M. complete with shunt regulator and pulley. Apply to Box No. 15, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." 1085

A CHANCE FOR A CHOICE.—We offer you a chance for a choice,—an opportunity for YOUR selection; but, if you are in doubt, we can advise you as no one else can. First, because our experience with the various Typewriters is unequalled, second, because we can give you disinterested counsel, since it is just as profitable for us to sell you one Machine as another. Remember, it is not what WE want to sell YOU, but what YOU want and OUGHT to buy, it makes no difference to us which one you buy; since we stock all good makes—you can only buy the one YOU want the one best adapted to YOUR requirements. Call or write for particulars.
THE GLOBE TYPEWRITING Co., Ltd.
36, Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay.
Tele: "Writertype."

TO BE LET

TO LET—Spacious flat on the ground floor of the "Morarbhai Buildings" in the Apollo Street. Best suited for office and showroom purposes. For particulars apply to Messrs. MORARBHAI VIJBHUKHANDAS & Co., 73, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay. 6711

DEOLALI.—"CAMP VIEW"—TO LET—Apply to Mr. CAMA c/o. the "Chronicle" office, Medow Street.

PUBLIC NOTICES

INSURANCE.

MATHRADAS AND CO.,

WE have been appointed Agents (Fire Department) of the North British and Mercantile Insurance Company Incorporated in Great Britain. The North British and Mercantile is in the forefront of Fire Offices throughout the world, and can undertake on the most favourable terms and conditions all classes of risks.
Apply to:—
COLIN M. ROSS,
7024 Managing Partner.
Canada Building,
Hornby Road, Bombay.

NOTICE.

THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA has granted the permission to the undersigned for converting the narrow gauge into metre gauge of the TEESTA KURIGRAM CHILMARI RAILWAY. This railway company has been incorporated under the Indian Coy's Act. Those desirous of purchasing the shares of the said railway should apply for the prospectus and application forms to the following address. The list of application closes on the 28th February 1917.
APTE JOSHI & Co.,
Agents.
Teesta Kurigram Chilmari Railway Co., Ltd.
56, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.
6986.

NOTICE.

FOR SALE—Together or separately the following furnished Properties:—
ASHLEY HOUSE—Civil Lines, Poona consisting of a Bungalow lately renovated and extensive grounds of over 12 acres. Beautifully furnished with rich and rare carved blackwood furniture.
VILLA RACHEL.—Adjoining the above consisting of a ground floor and upper storeyed building furnished in modern style principally by Benjamin, and a garden of about 1½ acres.
GLEN OGLE.—Mahableshwar. TO BE LET OR SOLD. Fine Bungalow on Sassoon Road, Mahableshwar, with seven acres ground, fully furnished.
For particulars appply,
E. D. SASSOON & Co.,
6905 2, Rampart Row, Bombay.

PUBLIC NOTICES

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE BANK will be CLOSED on TUESDAY, the 20th instant, that day being a Public Holiday (Maha Shivratri), under the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881.
R. AITKEN,
Secretary and Treasurer.
Bombay, 13th February, 1917. 7029

AUCTION SALE.

HORSES ! HORSES !! HORSES !!!

UNDER instructions from the Chief Commandant, Mysore State Troops, Messrs. LUDHA EBRAIM & Co., Bombay, will sell by PUBLIC AUCTION, on SATURDAY, the 17th February, 1917, at 8 a.m., on the Race Course, Mahaluxmi, 9 well-bred C. B. Colts.
These horses can be seen any time 4 days before the sale at Bellasis Road.
For particulars apply to—
Messrs. LUDHA EBRAIM & Co.,
Bellasis Road, Byculla.
7032

THE KHATAU MAKANJI SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE OF DIVIDEND.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND at the rate of Rs. 100 (Rs. one hundred only) per share free of income tax, has been declared for the half year ended 30th June, 1916, payable on application at the Registered Office of the Company, Oriental Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, on and after THURSDAY, the 1st March, 1917, between the hours of 12 and 4 p.m. (S. T.), to those shareholders whose names appear on the Register of the Company on the 12th February, 1917, on production of share certificates.
By order of the Board of Directors,
B. L. KHOKHANI,
Secretary.
Bombay, 12th February, 1917. 7030

IMPORTANT NOTICE TO PLUMBAGO DEALERS AND OIL PACKERS.

AUCTION SALE OF A LARGE NUMBER OF OAK CASKS SUITABLE FOR PACKING OIL.

WE are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Messrs. Carson & Co.'s Lake View Mills, Slave Island, on THURSDAY, 15th February, 1917, at 2-30 p.m., on account of the concerned.
About 2400 Barrels of a capacity of about 42 gallons each and 750 Punchesons of a capacity of about 100 gallons each. As these Oak casks were intended for Alcohol Packing they will be extremely well suited for packing white oil and other oils. Also Plumbago.
On view at Lake View Mills.
A. Y. DANIEL & SON,
Auctioneers & Brokers.
4, Baillie Street, Fort. 7023

THE INDIAN HOTELS COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE.

THE Holders of the Debentures of the above Company bearing Nos. 2973 to 76, 3101 to 3300, 3401 to 3600 are hereby requested to present and deliver them up at the Registered Office of the Company, Navsari Buildings, Fort, for the payment of the principal money and interest due at the foot of their Debentures as early as possible.
Dated this 3rd day of February, 1917.
TATA SONS & CO.,
6937 Secretaries.

NOTICE.

JEENA & Co. are prepared to clear and ship goods on quite reasonable terms including or excluding landing, warehousing, rent, insurance, duty, cartage and for delivery at the railway station or any part of Bombay.
All charges must be paid before delivery.
Special terms can be arranged with mercantile firms or others who may wish us to conduct their sole clearing and forwarding work.
JEENA & Co.,
84, Churchgate Street,
820 Fort, Bombay.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.

(Incorporated in England).

TENDERS FOR THE PURCHASE OF SECONDHAND MATERIAL AND UNSERVICEABLE STORES, VIZ., RAIL PIECES, CAST AND WROUGHT IRON AND STEEL SCRAP, TYRES AND WHEELS SCRAP, BRASS BORINGS, LEAD SCRAP, PORTABLE BOILER FITTED TO ENGINE, etc., etc.

THE AGENT is prepared to receive TENDERS at his office, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, up to 1 p.m., (S.T.), on WEDNESDAY, 21st February, 1917, for the purchase of above, which can be seen on application to the Company's Wharf Superintendent, Wadi Bunder, Assistant Storekeeper, Jhansi, and at this Depot.
TENDERS.—These must be made out in the Company's authorised Forms, which can be had on application to the Undersigned at his office on payment of Rs. 2 per copy.
TERMS.—A sum equivalent to 10 per cent. of value of the material tendered for (subject to a maximum of Rs. 1,000 and a minimum of Rs. 200 only), must accompany each Tender, along with a cash deposit form, which is supplied gratis on application as a guarantee of good faith in due fulfilment of Contract, failure in which shall entail the forfeiture of the deposit without the Railway having to prove any loss by the transaction. Only cash or currency notes of the Bombay Circle if over Rs. 100 (on which no interest will be allowed) or Government Promissory Notes will be received as deposits, and if the latter they must be endorsed "Pay Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company or Order." Interest on Government Promissory Notes lodged with the Company as Tender deposits will not be realized by the Company unless such interest is payable at Bombay.
NOTE.—The Agent does not bind himself to accept the highest or any Tender.
Applicants are requested not to tender for more material than they are able to pay for and remove within one month from the date of acceptance of Tender.
G. R. WEBB,
General Storekeeper.
General Storekeeper's Office,
Parel, 20th January, 1917. 6764

PUBLIC NOTICES

PUBLIC NOTICE.

REGISTRATION ORDINANCE NO. 1 OF 1917.

ALL European British subjects who have attained the age of sixteen years and had not attained the age of fifty years on the 1st February, 1917, and who are residing in the City of Bombay are required to register their names with the Commissioner of Police before the 2nd of March 1917 unless they are in Government employ or in the employ of a Public Authority or of any Railway when the Head of the Department, the Chief Executive Officer or the Head of the Railway Administration is the Registration Authority under section 3 of the Ordinance.
2. Registration form A can be obtained on application at the Registration Ordinance Office, South Wing, Ground Floor, Head Police Office, Crawford Market or at any Police Station in the Town and Island of Bombay. Registration forms will be sent by the Commissioner of Police to Heads of Departments, Chief Officers of Public Authorities, Officers Commanding Volunteer Corps and Business Firms employing European British subjects. The non-receipt of a registration form does not however relieve any individual from the necessity of registering himself. Failure to register is punishable by fine which may extend to Rs. 500.
3. Form A after being duly filled up and signed must be lodged with the Registration Authority who will issue a Registration Certificate, Form 2 of the Schedule, Rule 8. As this certificate requires the signature of the holder it will be necessary to call for it in person at the Head Police Office.
F. A. M. VINCENT,
Commissioner of Police.
Head Police Office,
Bombay, 13th February, 1917.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that at an AUCTION SALE held by SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co. on MONDAY, last the 12th instant by the order of the mortgagee Mr. ARDESHAR SHAPURJI DAJEE, I was the highest bidder for and was declared to be purchaser of the following immoveable property. All persons claiming the same by way of inheritance, mortgage, lien, lease or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known to the undersigned at his premises Jackeria Masjid, Musjid Bunder Road outside the Fort within fourteen days from the date hereof otherwise the sale will be completed, without respect to any such claim, which, if any, will be considered as waived.
PARTICULARS OF PROPERTY.
All that piece or parcel of leasehold (Fazendari) land or ground admeasuring 862 square yards or thereabouts together with the messuage tenements chawls or range of building built and erected thereon situate lying and being at Belvedere Road, Mazagon without the Fort and in the Registration District and Sub-District of Bombay and bounded on or towards the North by the property of Peeroshaw Dadabhoy Chinoy or Mistri, on or towards the South by the property of Dr. Kaikhushru Rustomji Daji on or towards the East by the Bombay Municipality and on or towards the West by the Belvedere Road aforesaid and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under E Ward No. 5640 (2) Street No. 5 (A) and E Ward No. 5640 (3) and Street No. 5 (B) and form part of land registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 19 and 19 New Nos. 16245 and 16246 Old Survey No. 565 and New Survey No. 3597 and which said premises are in the occupation of the said mortgagors and their tenants.
Bombay dated the 13th day of February, 1917
NOOR MAHOMED HAJI ALLARKHIA,
7035. Purchaser in Person.

LEGAL NOTICES

NOTICE

NOTICE is hereby given that Mr. RANCHORDAS MADHAVDAS, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, has contracted to sell to our client, the property particularly described in the Schedule hereunder written.
All persons having any right, title or interest in or to the said property or any part thereof whether by way of sale, mortgage, gift, lease, lien, trust, possession, inheritance or otherwise howsoever should make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at 14, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay, or to the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claim and such claim (if any) shall be deemed to have been waived.
THE SCHEDULE ABOVE REFERRED TO.
All that piece or parcel of quit and ground rent, land or ground with the messuage, tenement or warehouse thereon erected and built with chunam and stone walls and covered with tiles situate lying and being on the West side of Old Town or Sat Tad or Doongri Coolee Street, in the Sub-District of Mandvi without the Fort walls of Bombay, measuring 85.58 square yards or thereabouts bearing Collector's Old No. 797, New No. 6530, Old Survey No. 384 and New Survey No. 2747 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward B No. 1292 and Street No. 256 and bounded on the East by the public road leading to the Musjid Bunder or Doongri Coolee Street, on the West by a sweeper's passage, on the North by the property of Karsondas Natha and on the South by the property of Esmail Khandwany deceased, and which premises are now in the occupation of the Vendor and his tenants.
Dated this 13th day of February, 1917.
JEHANGIR GULABBHAI & BILIMORIA,
7031 Purchaser's Attorneys.

FOR PRINCES AND RICH MEN ONLY
THE ROYAL YAKUTI
(ANANG VILAS.)

This Yakuti or life-giving nectar has been prepared from the best, choicest and richest vegetable drugs. It has a wonderful property of increasing the nerve power and is a specific for diseases. This valuable medicine is used in large quantities among Rajas, Maharajas and many of our esteemed customers. But we have ventured to give it publication simply with a view to place it before the general public owing to the demand of several friends. It is needless to expatiate upon the magical qualities of the our invaluable medicine. We would not like to blow the trumpet as is the fashion of the day, but suffice it to say that the use of this medicine is recommended to those who have any faith in the efficacy of Ayurvedic and Unani mtdicines. We recommend it also to those persons who desire to tone up the nervous system, to strengthen the body, refresh the memory and to guard against debility. It works like a charm and the effect is lasting. It restores strength and it is enough to say that musk is not that which a perfumer admires, it is that which diffuses fragrance of its own accord. Price per tin containing 40 pills, Rupees ten only. Postage extra. No. PARHEZ necessary.
Dr. KALIDAS MOTIRAM, Rajkot, Kathiawar.

SALE BY AUCTION

BENNETT & CO.
NO. 22, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF FAZANDARI RIGHT IN THE PROPERTY AT OOMERKHADI PEEROO LANE.

THIS-DAY WEDNESDAY, the 14th instant at 4-30 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will sell by Public Auction on the premises at Oomerkhadi, Peeroo Lane, by order of the mortgagee Mr. Kapurchand Makna and on account and risk of the mortgagor Raghunath Ballaji Dhairyawan the Fazandari right under the power of sale reserved under the deed of mortgage dated the 2nd day of August 1915, in the following property:—
All that piece or parcel of pension and tax land situated near Parel Road in Piroo Lane in the town and island of Bombay and in the registration Sub-District of Bombay said to contain by admeasurement 11,100 and 8/9 square yards but now ascertained to be 8,000 square yards be the same little more or less and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old No. 358 New No. 2227 Old Survey No. 2056 and others and New Survey No. 3662 and bounded as follows that is to say on or towards the North by Piroo Lane, on or towards the East by the property of the Municipal Corporation, on or towards the South by the sweeper's passage and on or towards the West by the property of Mr. Tuja Nuru.
For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Payne and Co. Solicitors, or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE JEWELLERY.
Under instructions from the executor of a deceased Kutchi Memon Lady, Messrs. BENNETT, & CO. will, on SATURDAY, the 17th instant at 3-30 p.m., (S.T.), sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms:—
One pair of diamond blacclets, one pair diamond ear buttons, one tulsipat set with diamonds.

On SATURDAY, the 17th instant at 3-30 p.m., (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will sell by Pulbic Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods etc.
At 2 p.m., (S.T.).
1 Second hand rubber tyred victoria, in gord order.
1 Second hand glass fronted miniature office brougham.
1 Second hand rubber tyred palnquin office Shigram.
1 Bay horse, aged, quiet in harness.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at the Arthur Crawford Markets, on TUESDAY the 6th proximo, at 11 a.m., (B.T.), the right of collecting fair ground and feeding fees from cattle dealers, butchers, and all others at the Bombay Municipal Slaughterhouses, Bandora, for 12 months, from 1st April, 1917 to 31st March, 1918, and fees in the Fort Market, Arthur Crawford Beef Markets, Arthur Crawford Fish and Mutton Markets, Erskine Road Fish Market, Colaba Fish Markets, Pedder Road Fish Market, Mazagon, Kamatipura Market, Ferguson Road Fish Markets, Parel, Purbhadevi Road, and Elphinstone Road Markets, from fresh and salt fish sellers, etc., who sit on the floor or other places not numbered either in line or outside under the eaves of the markets, and also collecting fees for weighing goods at the scales of the Arthur Crawford Markets for 12 months, from 1st April, 1917, to 31st March, 1918.
For further particulars and conditions of sales, respectively, apply at the Municipal Commissioner's Office, Fort, or at the Office of the Superintendent of Markets, Arthur Crawford Markets, or to the Undersigned.
The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the highest or any offer.
BENNETT & CO.
Bombay, 14th February, 1917.

MENESSE & CO.
No. 35, HUMMUM STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE AND UNCLAIMED BOOKED AND UNBOOKED ARTICLES.
Under instructions from the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company, and in accordance with Sections 55 and 56 of the Indian Railways Act IX of 1890, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on SATURDAY, the 17th February, 1917, at 2 p.m. (S. T.), at the Railway Company's Goods Depot, Colaba, next to the Tramway Coy.'s Stables.
A quantity of valuable and unclaimed booked and unbooked articles.
A descriptive list of the booked articles can be seen at any station on the broad gauge section of the B. B. and C. I. Railway.

AUCTION SALE of 36 Bales Droppings and 20 Bales Bonda (Cotton Waste.)
Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell by Public Auction on FRIDAY, the 16th February 1917, at 3 p.m. (S.T.) at the New Prince of Wales Press, Colaba, by order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of Messrs. Ramjee Ruttonji and Co. the following cotton waste:—
36 Bales Dropping No. 3.
20 Bales Bonda No. 2.
A deposit of 25 per cent will be required on the lots being knocked down.

Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will hold their usual weekly auction sale on THURSDAY, the 15th February 1917, in the afternoon at their rooms of a quantity of piece goods and office furniture and other different kind of goods.
On account of the concerned.
1 bale Grey Shirtings.
1 case Black Italian.
200 pieces Grey Shirtings etc.
On account of the Insurance Office concerned 2 cases (damaged) White Swiss Embd. Nainsooks.
70 pieces damaged Silk Satin and Damas.
AT 2-30 P.M.
Under instructions from G. L. Corbett Esq. I.C.S. Liquidator of Hostile Forms, C.P. the following office furniture of Messrs. K. Ettlinger and Co. (Hostile Firms in liquidation) 1 big writing table, with drawers and cupboards, two writing tables, 12 chairs 1 Adler Typewriter, copying press, and two big screen with glasses.
Under instructions from P. S. Mellor, Esq. Controller of Hostile Trading Concerns 11½ dozen Ferratosh, and 6 dozen Ferratin (made by C. F. Bochringer and Sochne) belonging to Joshef Blum, Hostile Firms in liquidation, 6 dozen (Jarol) Hair Tonic (belonging to E. I. Wolfson & Co., Karachi (Hostile Firms in liquidation.)
MENESSE & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 14th February, 1917.

GANDHI & CO
AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS
No. 52 Medows Street.

SALE TO-DAY AT 3-30 p.m. (S.T.)
AUCTION SALE OF 14 CASKS CAUSTIC SODA.
Under instructions from the office concerned Messrs. GANDHI and Co., will sell by public auction at their rooms THIS DAY WEDNESDAY the 14th day of February 1917 at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) the following consignment:
14 casks Caustic Soda total weight about 5 tons.
A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale.
GANDHI & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 14th February 1917.

SALE BY AUCTION

MESSRS. SORABJI COWASJI & CO
AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS,
21, Medows Street.

WEEKLY SALE.
Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co. will, on WEDNESDAY, the 14th day of February, 1917, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction, at their Sale Room, the following:—
By order of the Bank concerned:—
60 bales white unglazed printing paper sizes 22½ by 35, 27 by 40, 29½ by 43.
On account of the concerned:—
15 bales white glazed printing paper, size 27 by 40, 49 lbs.
Office Furniture:—Writing tables, pigeon holes, boxes, easy chairs, electric ceiling, fans, lamps with fittings, globes, wires, etc.
By order of Messrs. Ratilal G. Parekh and on account and at the risk of Vithaldas Gigabhai.
1 silk embroidered sarees.
On account of the concerned:—
15 S. H. Typewriters:—Remington, Hammond, Underwood, Yost, Barlock, and Stern, 50 dozen silk scarves.
Miscellaneous:—Chairs, tables, meat safe, screens, military tents, saddles, etc.

TO PRINTERS AND PAPER MERCHANTS.
Sale on WEDNESDAY, the 14th instant, at 3 p.m. (S. T.), at their Sale Rooms, by order of the Bank concerned:—
60 bales white unglazed printing paper as under:—

148 Reams	29½ by 43:	36 lbs.	— lbs.	5328.
227 Reams	27 by 40:	31 lbs.	— lbs.	7037.
90½ Reams	27 by 40:	30 lbs.	— lbs.	2715.
147½ Reams	27 by 40:	28 lbs.	— lbs.	4125.
102 Reams	22½ by 35:	22 lbs.	— lbs.	2211.
95½ Reams	22½ by 35:	23 lbs.	— lbs.	2196.

Total lbs. 23612.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTIES, SITUATE AT MINT ROAD AND AT MANGESH SENOY STREET, WITHIN THE FORT, BOMBAY.
In the High Court of Judicature at Bombay.
In Appeal from its Original Civil Jurisdiction.
Appeal No. 38 of 1915.
Suit No. 209 of 1916.
Navivahu, widow of Hari Dharamsi ...
Appellant and 1st Defendant.
V/S.
Ladkabai, widow of Lalji Walji and another ..... Respondents and Plaintiffs.
AND
In the High Court of Judicature at Bombay.
Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.
Suit No. 1070 of 1913.
Narsey Dharmsey .....Plaintiff.
V/S.
Navivahu, widow and another ..... Defendants
Messrs. SORABJI COWASJI and Co. Auctioneers will by the directions of Navivahu, widow of Hari Dharamsi, the Receiver appointed in the above suit, and in pursuance of the directions contained in the Consent Decree made in the above appeal on the 9th day of March, 1916, sell by public Auction, the undermentioned properties on the following days and hours at the premises:—
LOT NO. I.
Mint Road Property.
Sale on WEDNESDAY, the 14th day of February 1917, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) on the premises.
All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuage tenement or dwelling house and premises standing thereon, situate lying and being on the Mint Road, formerly known as Rampart Road, east within the Fort of Bombay in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay and known as the house of Nathu Soonderji admeasuring one hundred and seventy-seven square yards or thereabouts and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old No. 728, Collector's New No. 5941, Old Survey No. 1278, New Survey No. 8525, and by the Collector and Assessor of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward A No. 1983, Street No. 1368 Mint Road and bounded as follows:—That is to say on or about the East by the said Mint Road on or about the North by the house formerly belonging to Bhanji Ladha, and now belonging to Padamsey Topan, Morarji Topan, Devidas Topan and another on or about the West by the house of Dewji Virji and on or about the South by the property of Moosa Mapla.
LOT NO. II.
Mangesh Senoy Street Property.
Sale on SATURDAY the 17th day of February 1917, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) on the premises.
All and singular that piece or parcel of quit and ground rent tenure land or ground situate at Mangesh Senoy Lane or Street, within the Fort, and Registration Sub-District and Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement three hundred and fifty-six square yards or thereabouts registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue for quit and ground rent tenure under Collector's Old No. 512, New No. 5616, Old Survey No. 949, and New Survey No. 8871, with the messuage or tenement standing thereon and assessed in the Books of the Municipality under A Ward No. 2588-89, and Street Nos. 30-32 and bounded as follows:—That is to say on or towards the North by the property of Goculdas Tejpal, on or towards the South by the property of Dwarkadas Damodar on or towards the East by the Mangesh Senoy Lane or Street and on or towards the West by the property of Jeram Lakhmidas.
For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to Messrs. Madhavji Kamdar and Chotabhai, Attorneys for the Receiver, at their Office, Esplanade Road, Fort, or to the undersigned, Auctioneers.
SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 14th February, 1917.

TRIKAL DARSI AINA

Read this advertisement and send an order at once if you wish to "know Present Past and Future." This is the only means to know three times. We have received hundreds of certificates for its wonder. Children, women and men having faith can foresee their thoughts and their results. You easily get the news from your friends and relations from distant and foreign countries. Whether a particular thing will happen, what will be the consequences of a particular thing; events of Warfare, Profit and Loss in trade increase and decrease of rates of articles, results of examination, services and such questions are at once satisfied by our "Aina."
WITH POSTAGE AND PACKING.
Big Crystal Aina ... ... Rs. 6 0 0
Crystal Aina ... ... " 3-12-0
ASHABHAI YAGJIBHAI PATEL,
Post Karamsad,
Via Anand, District Kaira.

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SALE BY AUCTION

MESSRS. MEHTA & CO

Auctioneers to the Government, G. I. P. Railway, etc.
No. 53, Meadows Street, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 1285.
Residence Telephone No. 696.

A VERY GOOD INVESTMENT.

AUCTION SALE OF A VERY VALUABLE NEWLY BUILT LANDED PROPERTY AT PAREL ROAD (NEAR CHINCHPOWKLI STATION OF THE G. I. P. RLY.) AND OPPOSITE CHINCHPOWKLI FIRE BRIGADE.

On SATURDAY the 17th February at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. MEHTA and Co. will by order of and under instructions from Messrs. Shamrao Minocheher and Hiralal, Attorneys for the owners, sell by public auction on the premises the very valuable newly built landed property at the junction of two main roads and accruing very good rent and more particularly described in the Schedule hereunder:—

All that piece or parcel of Freehold land or ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling houses and chawls standing thereon situate lying and being on the Western side of Parel Road without the Fort of Bombay containing by admeasurement 5528 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collecter of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 143 and 736 New Nos. 1-3164 and 1-12730, 1-13598 and 1-1314 and New Survey Nos. 1-3609, 3A-3609 and 2A-3609, 1A-3608 and in the books of the Municipality of Bombay under Wards Nos. 7608 (1) 7617, 7618, 7619, 7620, 7621, 7622, 7627 (1), 7650 and Street Nos. (1) 10—11—12—13—14—15— (1) 384 and 370 and bounded as follows that is to say on or towards the East by the Parel Road, on or towards the West partly by the stable yard and partly by public passage, on or towards the South by the public passage and on towards the North by the property of Jadowji Thobhvan.

For further particulars, conditions of sale and inspection of Title Deeds application may be made to Messrs. Shamrao Minocheher and Hiralal Attorneys for the owners herein at their offices at 95, Ash Lane, Fort or to the undersigned.

Note.—The above property will be sold under guarantee of Marketable Title.

MEHTA & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay 14th February 1917.

AMUSEMENTS.

LAST NIGHT OF PRESENT ATTRACTIVE PROGRAMME.
6-30. To-night 10.
GAIETY THEATRE EDWARDES
PALACE OF VARIETIES
TO-NIGHT.
THE GAIETY CO.'S
LATEST TRIUMPH.
The Amusing Whimsical Comedy
THE GIRL WITH THE WINK
Augmented with Varieties by
MISS ESSIE JENNINGS
MISS CHARLOTTA
MISS GEORGIE DEVOE
MR. CHICK MORRIS
MR. NORMAN WALLACE
And preceded in the 1st part by
A BRILLIANT CIRCUS PICTURE
TO-MORROW
Our GALA Change of Programme.
DOUBLE GALA
VAUDEVILLE NOVELTIES.
Intercepted by
The Most Talked about Film ever Made.
An adaptation of the Most Talked about Novel ever published.
5 FIVE NIGHTS 5
5 FIVE NIGHTS 5
by VICTORIA CROSS.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE
THE SOCIETY ENTERTAINMENT.
DE LUX
at
5-30 AND 9-30
THE ROYAL ITALIAN CIRCUS
PRONOUNCED BY ONE AND ALL
THE MOST
UNIQUE AND REFINED
SHOW
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Prices: Orchestra Stalls Rs. 4; Stalls Rs. 3; Dress Circle Rs. 2/8; Balcony Rs. 1/8; Gallery Re 1; and Annas 8. Boxes Rs 10 to 35.

CHILDREN HALF PRICE TO THE 5-30 PERFORMANCES.
BOX OFFICE OPEN AT ROSE & Co.

FRIDAY NEXT
AT 5-30
FIRST
CHANGE OF
PROGRAMME.

AMUSEMENTS

TO-NIGHT 3 SHOWS
6-30, 8-30 & 10 P. M.

EMPIRE CINEMA

TO-DAY
A COLOSSAL WAR FILM AT 6-30
A COLOSSAL WAR FILM AT 8-30
A COLOSSAL WAR FILM AT 10-0

"AN AMERICAN'S HOME"
OR "THE INVASION OF AMERICA."
THE MOST STUPENDOUS SPECTACLE EVER SCREENED.

Vividly dramatic, touching the heartstrings of your emotions, awakening your sympathies, your hatred and your love, you are awed with the magnitude and greatness of this Great Film Triumph.

"AN AMERICAN'S HOME"
OR "THE INVASION OF AMERICA."
THE MOST STUPENDOUS SPECTACLE EVER SCREENED.

This film shows the criminal folly of peace babbling while a powerful nation exists possessed of blood lust and an ambition for world domination.

The most remarkable Film of the Great War. The Bombardment and Destruction of New York by the Enemy Fleet! The Battle between Land Forces and Invaders. The Aerial Bombardment of New York.

40 BATTLESHIPS! 40 CRUISERS! 40 DESTROYERS! 40 SUBMARINES! 25,000 TROOPS! 5,000 HORSES! 8,000 SUPERS

This Film was produced by the National Preparedness League of America. THE FILM THAT CALLED AMERICA TO ARMS!!! A CALL TO ARMS AGAINST WAR!!!

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GRAND NEW PROGRAMME
This Week's Exciting Film
"THE EVIL WOMEN DO"
"THE EVIL WOMEN DO"
"THE EVIL WOMEN DO"
A Drama of a Woman's
WILES
SMILES
GUILES
with an all Star Cast.
4 SHOWS DAILY 4
At 5-15, 6-45, 8-30 and 10 p. m. (S. T.)
HALF PRICES:
Special Tram Arrangements after last Show.
Tel. No. 3400. NEW CHURNY ROAD.
WEST END CINEMA.

An humble Invitation to Bombay and its wife
AT THE
ANGLO-AMERICAN CINEMA
SANDHURST ROAD.
(EAST OF OLYMPIA CINEMA)
WHERE
A most Thrilling, Sensational, Artistic and at the same time highly charmingly, amusing and instructive Masterpiece of its kind in the Film world, ever exhibited in Bombay will be staged by the indefatigable proprietors for your benefit under pioneer management.

From SATURDAY 10th instant.
The Mystery of Al-Sin
A Super Serial Film.
45000 Ft. Long. 8000 Ft. Weekly.
Wherein are depicted the exploits of a daring gang of Chinamen and American desperados in their full colour. Science, Art and Craftiness combined with merriment and instruction form the chief features of this master work.

Hold time by its forelock and miss not this opportunity.
To be distributed { Rs. 500 Cash Prizes } amongst the onlookers.

COMMENCING TO-NIGHT
The Universal Special Feature Serial
written by the
Virile American Author Emerson Hough.
THE
54,000 Feet. **THE BROKEN COIN** 10,000 feet. every week
featuring
The Most Popular and Prominent Figures of

GRACE CUNARD	FRANCIS FORD	EDIE POLO
as	as	as
KITTY GRAY	COUNT FREDRICK	ROLEAUX

The Greatest Sensation of the Season.
SEE IT AT
THE NEW ALHAMBRA CINEMA
NEW SANDHURST ROAD.
Tel. No. 2417.
3 SHOWS NIGHTLY—Commencing 7, 8-45 & 10-30
Sunday 2 Extra Matinee Shows—3-30 & 5 p. m.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE
TO-NIGHT at 6 & 9-30
Important and expensive engagement of the World's Greatest Conjurer
M. E. BANDMAN presents the world-famous Chinese Illusionist
CHUNG LING SOO
Assisted by Miss SUEE SEEN and big Company
SUPPORTED BY VAUDEVILLE DIRECT FROM LONDON VARIETY THEATRE
TO-DAY REDUCED PRICE MATINEE AT 6 p.m.

SCHOOL ENTERTAINMENT
IN AID OF
The New Building Fund
Clare Road Convent, Byculla.
FRIDAY 16th and SATURDAY 17th inst a n at 6-30 p. m.
Tickets—Rs. 2 and Re. 1.—can be had at Clare Road Convent.

THE
GREAT EASTERN CINEMA
ASIAN CINEMA HALL
A minute's walk from
Kalbadevi Tram Junction.
CHANGE OF PROGRAMME EVERY THURSDAY.
2 SHOWS TO-NIGHT
6-30, and 8 p. m. (S. T.)
THIS WEEK
A very powerful and sensational drama
"ROMANY'S REVENGE"
AND
other Comic and Dramatic Films.
POPULAR HALF PRICES.
Plan at the Hall.

IMPORTANT NOTICE,
From Thursday the 15th February, the well known historical film
"JUDITH OF BETHULIA"
will be shown

HAVE YOU SEEN
RIDER HAGGARD'S WORLD FAMOUS NOVEL.
with
ALICE DELYSIA
in the part of
"SHE"
This film has received high praise from the Press, it is a top-hole Production.
FEW DAYS LEFT.
HUNDREDS TURNED AWAY EVERY NIGHT.
DO NOT MISS IT
IT IS UNDOUBTEDLY THE GREATEST FILM OF THE AGE, EVER SEEN ON THE SCREEN IN INDIA.
Thrice Nightly:—7, 8-45, 10-30.
NOTE ALTERATION IN PRICES.
Rs. 1-8 to As. 3.
BOOK YOUR SEATS IN ADVANCE.
NEW ALEXANDRA
Near Crawford Market.
'Phone 1882.

IT WILL PAY YOU
TO PURCHASE
YOUR PHOTO REQUISITES
ONLY FROM
S. MAHADEO & SON
54-56, Hornby Road, Fort;
BOMBAY.
N.B.—All kinds of amateurs' works and repairs to cameras &c., carefully executed.

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For Salads and Cooking

Our old grocer knew how to start us off right" said the bride "it's the pride of the pantry. With it we are fired for company.

For making Mayonnaise French Dressing and the like, it replaces olive and other imported oils with equal satisfaction and the cost is a great deal less. For general cooking and frying it safely takes the place of ghee or butter at one third the price.

Sold by all progressive dealers in 1lb., 3½lbs., and 35lbs. tins.

MANUFACTURED ONLY BY
THE
Indian Cotton Oil Co. Ld.,
Hummum Street, Fort. BOMBAY.
(Phone 2126.)

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.
Bombay, 12th Feb. 1917

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m. 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg Fahr.	29.956 Inch.
Temperature of Air	75.7 Deg.
Wet Bulb Thermometer	68.8 "
Dew Point	65.4 "
Relative humidity of Air	0.709 "
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy—10)	0.4 "
Maximum temperature of Air	82.8 "
Minimum ...do... do	68.8 "
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	NW, NNE, NE, NW, NNW.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours from midnight to midnight	183 Miles.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may be comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer in the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F. and to the level of the tide, at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time, on the 13th February, 1917, was 30.184 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometer of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by 0.31 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparison at 80 deg. F. all aneroid readings should be increased by .138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .010 inch for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given.

THE WEATHER

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
SIMLA, Feb. 13.

A few light falls of rain are reported from Assam and Orissa. A new disturbance is affecting north-west India but is of only slight intensity and has not yet resulted in any precipitation.

Forecast:—Dry weather.

SUN, MOON AND TIDES IN BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hour stated in Bombay Mean Time depth of water is at Prince's Dock:—

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean time.	Depth on Still.	LOW WATER. Day of Month.	Bombay Mean time.	Depth on Still.
	Feb.	h m	ft. in.	Feb.	h m	ft. in.
Tues	13	m 2 20	27 1	13	m 8 35	17 4
		3 9a	25 7		8 29a	20 1
Wed	14	m 2 52	26 5	14	m 9 15	17 7
		4 4a	25 0		9 10a	21 2
Thur	15	m 3 22	25 7	15	m 10 10	17 10
		5 18a	24 8		10 28a	22 3
Fri.	16	m 4 36	24 10	16	m 11 32	18 0
		6 58a	24 11			
Sat.	17	m 6 5	24 5	17	m 1 14	22 4
		8 37a	25 11		1 3a	17 9
Sun.	18	m 7 44	24 9	18	m 2 41	21 4
		9 30a	27 3		2 19a	16 11
Mon.	19	m 9 5	25 9	19	m 3 37	19 11
		10 16a	28 6		3 20a	16 0

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week:—

Feb.		Sunrise		Sunset.	
" 13	(Tuesday)	" 7h.	8m.	" 6h.	38m.
" 14	(Wednesday)	" 7h.	8m.	" 6h.	39m.
" 15	(Thursday)	" 7h.	7m.	" 6h.	39m.
" 16	(Friday)	" 7h.	7m.	" 6h.	40m.
" 17	(Saturday)	" 7h.	6m.	" 6h.	40m.
" 18	(Sunday)	" 7h.	6m.	" 6h.	40m.
" 19	(Monday)	" 7h.	5m.	" 6h.	40m.

PHASES OF THE MOON:—
First Quarter 1917 Jan. 30th. 6h. 31.5m. a.m.
Full Moon 1917 Feb. 7th. 8h. 58.4m. a.m.
Last Quarter " 15th. 7h. 23.2m. a.m.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Tuesday, the 13th February, 1917, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear in the southern half of the division and lightly clouded in the northern half. The air is drier than usual. Day temperature is in excess; night temperature is also above normal in the south-west Punjab.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is normal or in defect.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear in south Rajputana and lightly clouded elsewhere. Humidity is normal or in defect. Day temperature is in excess in the northern half of the division.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear. Humidity is normal or in defect. Temperature is in defect at Indore but in excess during the day at Dwarka and Veraval.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear. Temperature has fallen and is now generally in defect.

The Konkan.—Skies are clear.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are generally clear.

General Remarks.—Weather has again been dry and is likely to continue so.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 a. m. on TUESDAY, the 13th of February 1917.

STATIONS.	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours	Temp. in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours	Humidity. 8 A. M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours	Rainfall. Total, 1st Nov. to date.	Rainfall. Departure 1st Nov. to date.
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire	..	..	..	..	0 73	—
Do. (12th Feb.)	..	..	..	..	4.20	—1.51
Jask	71.9	60.0	81	..	..	1.42
Do. (Feb.)	..	..	..	..	..	—
Muskat	..	..	..	..	..	—
Do (12th Feb.)	75.8	63.9	72	..	3.05	0.66
PUNJAB—						
Multan	81.3	52.5	56	..	0.23	—0.72
Lahore	73.8	40.6	68	..	0.64	—4.25
Rawalpindi	77.8	47.3	62	..	0.12	—1.90
Lahore	79	44.5	54	..	0.57	—
Hissar	77.7	51.1	47	..	0.45	—3.33
Ambala	70.0	50.2	55	..	0.89	—1.12
Delhi	..	..	..	..	..	..
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	77.7	51.2	48	..	0.46	—0.76
Mainpuri	76.3	51.1	60	..	1.58	—0.49
Jhansi	79.3	51.3	60	..	2 14	0.87
Cawnpore	75 8	52.5	68	..	3.87	2.42
Allahabad	75.4	49.5	60	..	2.88	1.17
SIND AND RAJPUTANA						
Jacobabad	85 5	49.8	62	..	0.09	—0.67
Karachi	80 2	61.9	56	..	0.18	—0.83
Ajmer	77.6	46.2	44	..	0	—0.85
Jalpore	79.5	47.1	39	..	0.11	—0.57
Kotah	80.6	54.8	46	..	0.12	—0.51
Mount Abu	67.6	50.9	32	..	0.41	—0.42
GUJARAT, KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj	83.6	60 9	47	..	0.53	0.19
Dwarka	83.0	61.8	69	..	0	—0.40
Veraval	86 4	63.6	35	..	0	—0.44
Rajkot	84.9	51.9	22	..	0.02	—0.40
Bhavnagar Para	85.8	53.8	66	..	0	—0.41
Surat	83.9	61.5	37	..	0	—0.31
Ahmedabad	87.4	59.7	71	..	1.04	0.71
Deesa	86.2	52.6	46	..	1.15	0.77
Neemuch	77.8	47.8	46	..	1.13	0.53
Indore	77.8	46.4	40	..	1.76	1.05
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	75 3	46.8	72	..	5.23	3.41
Saugor	74.8	52.4	44	..	3.06	1.33
Hoshangabad	78.1	48.6	72	..	4.66	3.28
Khandwa	81.4	48.2	63	..	1.68	0.67
Akola	83.2	54.5	40	..	4.67	3.12
Amroati	84.8	58.8	38	..	4.11	2.53
Nagpur	83.3	53 9	47	..	5.67	3.85
Chanda	84.7	56.6	69	..	4.64	3.07
Raipur	80.8	54.6	63	..	5.92	4.75
KONKAN—						
Bombay	82 8	70.0	73	..	2.40	1.85
Ratnagiri	83.9	69.1	55	..	3.65	2.95
Mormugao	88.8	70.7	83	..	5.60	4.31
Karwar	84 6	69.0	92	..	9.63	7.75
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	86.5	51.0	46	..	1.65	0.85
Ahmednagar	85.7	55.4	48	..	2.04	0.81
Poona	87.8	56.9	65	..	2.95	1.83
Sholapur	91.0	65.8	42	..	9.16	7.67
Bijapur	90.4	64.4	55	..	9.20	8.57
Belgaum	88.4	63.8	54	..	11.56	9.64
Aurangabad	85.1	60.8	40	..	2.05	0.93
Nizamabad (Indur).	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hyderabad	88.4	66.2	67	..	3.99	2.62
MALABAR AND CEYLON						
Mangalore	90.3	73.1	78	..	6.27	2.93
Calicut	87.8	73.8	87	..	6.20	—0 08
Cochin	91.0	73.7	73	..	4.84	—4.09
Colombo	84.1	68.6	99	..	14.77	—7.40
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	85.1	66.5	99	..	11.90	4.55
Bellary	94.3	65.5	55	..	5.78	3.50
Cuddapah	95 1	70.1	76	..	4.87	0.15
Madras	84.4	68.4	85	..	18.52	—1.86
Bangalore	86.8	60.8	72	..	11.10	7.47
Coimbatore	89 8	66.4	86	..	7.26	2.16
Trichinopoly	93.2	7.0	79	..	3.38	—1.04
Negapatam	83.8	70.1	88	..	16.46	—12.46

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cures all kinds of pain.
TRY IT
Two Sizes: Rs. 1 and As. 12.

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FOR Rs. 5

1,000 business cards and

free present of one

FANCY CALENDAR.

We are booking orders for the above cards with your name, address and trade advertisement neatly printed thereon in coloured ink.

Please remember that this rate is to last a short time only.

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Fort, BOMBAY.

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Wood Preservative and White Ant Destroyer as used by all Government Departments throughout India.

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Ask for Particulars and Government Reports.

BE YOU CLUMSY IN LOOK OR SHABBY IN DRESS GIVE US A CALL WITH ALL YOUR DIRTY LINEN AND

we guarantee that you will look like a smart Gentleman

K. JONES & Co.,

PRINCE BUILDINGS, MEDOWS ST., FORT,

THE HOUSE IN BOMBAY

for Glazing SHIRTS & COLLARS to Perfection

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MYSTERIES OF LONDON.

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Original Price Rs. 30. Now reduced to Rs. 7. 6 vols. at a time Rs. 3-12. Single volume As 12.

	Per set. Rs. a. p.
The Mysteries of the Court of London In 17 Vols.	10 0 0
,, Single Vol. annas 12.	
Secret Memoirs of a Clergyman's Daughter. ,, 4 ,,	3 0 0
Faust, A Romance. ,, 2 ,,	1 8 0
The Soldier's Wife. ,, 2 ,,	1 4 0
Mary Stuart. ,, 2 ,,	1 4 0
Robert Macaire ,, 2 ,, (or the French Bandit in London).	1 0 0
Empress Eugene's Boudoir In 3 Vols.	2 0 0
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COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

Liverpool, Feb. 12th.

	Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool	8,000
,, ,, ,, on Spec. & for Exp.	1,000
,, ,, ,, of East Indian	500
,, ,, Imports	Nil.
M.G. Americans	10 75
Egyptian F. G. F.	21.70
New York 11 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time.)	Closed
New Orleans 10 a.m.	Closed

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, Feb. 12th.

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES :—

Months.	To-day's opening price.	
February	10.30	
Feb.-March	10.25	
March-April	10.26	
April-May	10.20	
May-June	10.18	
June-July	10.13	
July-Aug.	10.09	+16
Aug.-Sept.	9.91	
Sept.-Oct.	9.71	
Oct.-Nov.	9.50	
Nov.-Dec.	9.53	
Dec.-Jan.	9.51	
Jan.-Feb.	9.49	
Feb.-Mar.	9.49	

Prices taken at 10-10 a.m. nearest actual values.

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Feb. 12th.

Months	To day's closing price	
February	10.38	
Feb.-March	10.36	+23
March-April	10.33	
April-May	10.27	+22
May-June	10.24	
June-July	10.19	+21
July.-Aug.	10.14	+20
Aug-Sept	9.96	+18
Sept.-Oct.	9.73	
Oct.-Nov.	9.61	+17
Nov.-Dec	9.55	
Dec.-Jan.	9.52	
Jan.-Feb.	9.50	+16
Feb.-Mar.	9.50	

CLOSING EGYPTIAN FUTURE PRICES.

Liverpool. Feb. 12th.

Months.	To-day's price.
March	20.20+30
May	19.45+25
July	19.15+20

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool. Feb. 12th.

M.G Bengal Good	7.93
,, ,, Fully Good	8.00
,, ,, Fine	8.35
,, No. 1 Oomra Good	8.67
,, ,, Fully Good	8.85
,, ,, Fine	9.10
,, Broach Good	9.84
,, ,, Fully Good	10.12
,, ,, Fine	10.20
,, Scinde Good	7.82
,, ,, Fully Good	8.00
,, ,, Fine	8.25

MONEY MARKET.

London, Feb. 12th.

Bar Silver Spot	38 1/16
Closing Tone of Silver :—	
Discount. Bank of England Rate 5½ per cent since 18th Ultimo.	
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st	5 1/8
,, Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st	5 1/16
,, Fine Trade Bills 8 months	5½
,, ,, ,, 6 ,,	5¾
Interest day to day loans	4½
,, 7 day market loans	4½
Consols 2½ %	51¼
Rupee Paper 5½ % Nominal	48¾
Indian Stock 3½ % (sterling Loan)	63½
Government Securities 3 %	54¾
Ex. on London at Paris Francs.	27.80 Unchanged.

WAR LOANS.

London, Feb. 12th

5½% 1925—1928	98½	Unchanged.
4½% 1925—1945	89½	

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

London, Feb. 12th

SOUTH AMERICAN.

Rosario Santa Fe—63 lbs. Value	83

BARLEY.

Karachi Barley. Afloat Sellers	70

SEEDS.

Rapeseed, Horsepore Usual Bold Jan.-Feb. Sellers	92
Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat, 416 lbs. ex-Ship Nominal	
Rapeseed, Brown, Cawnpore 416 lbs. ex-Ship. Jan.-Feb. quoted	90
Toria Rapeseed Feb.-Mar. Sellers	95

LINSEED.

Linseed Bombay per 416 lbs. ex-Ship Feb. Mar. Sellers	112

London, Feb. 10th.

Linseed Calcutta Feb.-Mar. Buyers not offered	114

London, Feb. 12th

METALS.

English best Selected Copper	£143¼
Standard Copper G.M.B. Nominal	138
Copper Braziers	
Yellow Metal	
Hard Spelter Nominal	42½

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JAVA SUGAR.

Raw Java Nos. 16/18 C. & F. Calcutta Feb.-Mar.	22/6
Raw Java. C. & F. Bombay Feb.-Mar.	22/9
Do. Karachi Feb.-Mar.	22/10
Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta Feb.-Mar.	24/9
Do. do. Bombay Feb.-Mar.	25
Do. do. Karachi Feb.-Mar.	25/1

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure Feb.-Mar. Sellers	3/4
Plantation First Latex Crepe April-June	3/5 to 8/44

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

Messrs. PATEL BROS. APPROXIMATE QUOTATIONS AT MID-DAY.

Bombay, Feb. 13th

DESCRIPTION.		DELIVERY. Jan. 1917	Mar. 1917.	April 1917	SPOT COTTON.
Broach,	Good M.G.	..	..	377	
Broach,	Fine M.G.	..	393	386/7	New
Bengal,	Fully M.G.	..	277	—	270/80
Bengal,	Fine M.G.	..	288	—	285/95
Bengal,	Superfine M.G.	..	—	—	297/05
Rajputana,	Fine M.G.	..	—	—	285/95
Sind Raniah,	Fine M.G.	..	—	—	285/95
Dhamn. Akola	Fine M.G.	..	365	—	345/70
Ellich/Amraoti,	Fine M.G.	..	—	—	350/70
Dhamg./Pulgaon,	Fine M.G.	..	—	—	345/75
Yeotmal,	Fine M.G.	..	—	—	368/80
Nagpore.	Fine M.G.	..	—	—	370/85
Hingt./Wardha,	Fine G.M.	..	—	—	375/90
Khandeish,	Fine M.G.	..	352	—	340/50
Khandeish.	F.G. M.G.	..	328	—	315/30
Khandwa Sanawad,	F.G. M.G.	..	—	—	310/20
Jalna	F.G. M.G.	..	—	—	340/50
Indore,	F.G. M.G.	..	—	—	..
Ujjain,	F.G. M.G.	..	—	—	..
Nander,	F.G. M.G.	..	—	—	..
Mathia,	Fine M.G.	..	..	..	340/50
Mathia,	F.G. M.G.	..	..	..	330/40
Raw Ginned Dharwar Good		..	..	..	..
Coompta,	Good M.G.	..	..	..	..
Westerns,	Good M.G.	..	..	..	..
Westerns	Good H.G.	..	..	..	..

THE BOMBAY COTTON EXCHANGE CO., LTD.

Market Quotation for Ready and Forward Delivery Contracts as fixed by the Rate Committee of the Exchange.

COLABA, 13th February, 1917, 5-30 p.m.

Growths.	Super-fine.	Fine.	Fully Good.	Delivery.
Bengals (M.G.	293	280	269	.. Ready
Bengals (M.G.)	..	288	276	.. 1/25th Mar. 17
Scinde-Punjab (M.G.)	296	288	276	.. Ready
	..	285	274	.. 1/25th Mar. 17
Khandesh (M.G.)	..	354	324	.. Ready
	..	340	320	.. 1/25th Mar. 17
Jalna (M.G.) (G.S.)	..	..	340	.. Ready
Barsee (M.G.) (G.S.)	..	..	363	.. Ready
Oomra M.G. (Fair Staple)	..	365	340	.. Ready
	..	..	..	..
Akola Khamg.	..	360	345	.. Ready
Karanja(M.G.)	..	366	352	.. 1/25th Mar. 17
	..	..	..	..
Oomrawatee descriptions (M.G.)	..	358	343	.. Ready
	..	360	345	.. 1/25th Mar. 17
Dhamangaum Poolgaum(M.G.)	..	369	345	.. Ready
	..	363	348	.. 1/25th Mar. 17
Yeotmal (M.G.)	..	364	349	.. Ready
	..	366	351	.. 1/25th Mar 17
Nagpore- Kamptl (M.G.)	..	370	355	.. Ready
	..	369	354	.. 1/25th Mar. 17
Wardha Ghat (M.G.)	..	370	355	.. Ready
	..	370	355	.. 1/25th Mar. 17
Broach (M.G.)	..	388	..	.. 1/25th Mar. 17
	..	386	..	376 1/25th Ap. 17
Wadhwan (M.G.)	..	365	345	.. Ready
Wadhwan (H.G.)	..	353	338	.. Ready
Mathia (al.G.)	..	342	334	.. Ready
	..	337	329	.. 1/25th Mar 17
Bhagalkote-Bijapur (M.G.)	..	..	..	395 April/May 1917
Sawgd. Dharwar	..	..	..	398 April/May 1917
Westerns (M.G.)	..	..	..	390 May.-June 1917
Westerns (H.G.)	..	..	..	380 May.-June 1917
Compta (M.G.)	..	..	..	405 April/May 1917
Mirai (M.G.)	..	..	..	407 April-May 1917

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

Bombay, Feb. 13th—4 p.m.

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by the Marwari Chamber of Commerce.

Ready.		Bazaar Terms. Rs. a. p.	Rail Delivery Rs. a. p.
Wheat, White Delhi 70-80	..	46 0 0	6 11 6
,, Cawnpore 70-80	..	46 0 0	6 11 6
,, Karachi Bangla	..	44 0 0	6 12 0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi	..	6 10 0	7 0 0
,, Cawnpore	..	6 8 0	6 14 0
,, Yellow Cawnpore	..	6 12 0	7 2 0
Linseed Brown Bold	..	9 7 0	9 13 0
,, Tain	..	9 2 0	9 8 0
Teaseed, White 85-15	..	48 0 0	9 6 0
,, Gajar 75-25	..	46 0 0	9 2 0
,, Gajar 50-50	..	44 0 0	8 14 0
,, Black	..	40 0 0	8 0 0
Poppyseed, White	..	7 8 0	8 0 0
Groundnuts	..	45 0 0	....
Mowraseed	..	4 0 0	4 4 0
Jawra	..	32 0 0	5 0 0
Arandia	..	38 0 0	....
Forward		Rs. a. p.	
Wheat, April-May	..	6 4 9	
Linseed, May	..	9 15 3	
Linseed Sept	..	10 8 0	

BULLION.

The silver market is steady owing to good rise in London.
English Bar Gold, 25.
Shield Sovereign, 16-6.
Dragon 15-12.
Silver Ready Ex-duty, 92-2.
Silver 1st Sett. Ex-duty, 92-2.
Silver 2nd Sett. Ex-duty, 92-10.

EXCHANGE.

Exchange is unchanged.
Bank Tel. Transfer, 1/4 7/32.
Bank D/drafts, 1/4 9/32.
3 months' sight Credits, 1/4 19/32.
3 months' sight Francs, 194½.
30 days' sight Hongkong, 169½.
30 days' sight Shanghai, 264½.
60 days' sight Japan, 150½.

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

3½ per cent. Government paper is quoted at Rs. 69.
4 per cent. Conversion Loan at Rs. 86.

SHARES.

In Mill shares the market was quite steady and a fair amount of business has been put through.

For March delivery Standards were placed at prices varying from Rs. 1,427-8 to Rs. 1,437-8. Madhawjis from Rs. 1,530 to Rs. 1,540. Fazulbhoys from Rs. 600 and Rs. 605. Indore Malwas from Rs. 337-8 to Rs. 345. Crescents from Rs. 195 to Rs. 198½. Nagpurs from Rs. 2,160 to Rs. 2,170. Davids from Rs. 455 to Rs. 465.

Pearls were steady at Rs. 440. Currimbhoys at Rs. 305 Bombay United at Rs. 700.

Tata Iron and Steel ordy. shares were quoted at Rs. 275, Cum-Right and were placed between Rs. 220 to Rs. 227-8 Ex-right and Defds. were steady at Rs. 925.

Alcocks were placed at Rs. 1,060, Bombay-Burmas at Rs. 980, Bombay Tramways at Rs. 315.

The market closed fairly steady.

CASUALTY LIST

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Feb. 12.

The following names of British officers appear in the 303rd Casualty List, Indian Expeditionary Forces:—

KILLED.

Second-Lieut H P B Baines, Gloucestershires; Second-Lieut W G Harris, Gloucestershires; Second-Lieut J E T Barnes, Gloucestershires.

Lieut Col. A Hay, Royal Welsh Fusiliers; Captain P M Dunn, Royal Welsh Fusiliers. Temporary Captain A de St. Croix, Indian Army; Second-Lieut E L J Barstow, Indian Army.

Second-Lieut C E Dunlop, Indian Army Reserve of Officers.

DIED OF WOUNDS.

Captain S Desvoeux, Indian Army; Captain H F F Marsh, Indian Army.

WOUNDED.

Temporary Lieut R E Friend, Royal Field Artillery; Second-Lieut R B B Sievier, Royal Field Artillery; Second-Lieut M Stewart, Royal Field Artillery.

Captain A D M Farrar, Royal Welsh Fusiliers.

Second-Lieut J F Hardie, Gloucestershires; Second-Lieut M Dem Barley, Gloucestershires; Second-Lieut N F Hill, Gloucestershires; Second-Lieut F A Brown, Gloucestershires; Second-Lieut F Stanway, Gloucestershires.

Captain W S Evans, R. A. M. C.; Lieut. R A Slater, R. A. M. C.

Colonel O G Gunning, Indian Army; Major P M Heath, Indian Army; Captain E H O Elkington, Indian Army; Temporary Captain G D Anderson, Indian Army.

Second-Lieut G St. C Lee, I. A. R. O.; Second-Lieut H Trotter, I. A. R. O.; Second-Lieut W S Baker, I.A.R.O.

BANKS.

Names and Amount paid up.	Face value.	Div. Paid.	Last Div % p.s.	Quotations nett to buyers.
INDIAN BANKS.	Rs.			Rs.
Allahabad Bank	100	Jan.-July	18%	320
Alliance Bk., of Simla, Ltd.	100	Jan.-Aug.	14%	335
Bank of Baroda Rs. 50	100	Jan.-July.	8%	74
Bank of Bombay	500	Jan.-July.	15%	1,480
Bank of Bengal	500	Jan.-July.	16%	1,890
Bank of India Rs.50	100	Feb.-July	7%	82
Bank of Madras	500	do.	12½	1,275
Central Bk. of India Rs. 25	50	—	5%	28
Central Co-op., Bk., Rs. 50	50	—	6%	53
Standard Bk. O 50 P 50	100 100	Jan.-July do.	Nil Nil.	80 35
EXCHANGE BANKS.	£			
Chartered Bank	20	Oct.-April	15%	560
Eastern Bank Ltd.	£10	Maron	5%	60
Mercantile Bank	25	—	10%	£28
12½ A	25	—	10%	£22½
12½ B	25	—	10%	£22½
Hongkong and Shanghai Bk. Corporation	$ 125	Feb.-Aug.	33%	£80
National Bank of India £12½	£25	Sept.-Mar.	10%	500

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

			Last half Year Div.	
Ahmedabad Advance	500	Apl.-Oct.	40	810
Bhimani Cotton Mill	100	—	5	295
Bo. Cotton Manfg.	500	Nil.	—	290
Bo. Dyeing and Mfg. Company	250		25	970
Bombay United	20	..	20	667½
Century	100	Mar.-Sept.	10	310
Central India O	500	May-Nov.	90	2,100
Central India P	500	May-Nov.	5%	X.D 437½
China	1,000	Apl.-Oct.	Nil.	360
Colaba Land & Mill	700	—	50	1,260
Cooria	1,000	Mar.-Sept.	Yr. 50	650
Crescent	100	April.	5	1404
Currimbhoy	200	Mar.-Sept.	15	307½
David	200	do.	11	455
Edward Sassoon	200	May-Nov.	15	175
Emperor Edward	500	..	25	650
Fazulbhoy	250	Mar.-Sept.	15	602½
Framji Petit	1,000	May.	40	1,250
Finlay Mills	200	Apl.-Oct.	Nil.	260
Gold Mohur	500	—	25	460
Globe	100	..	Nil.	nom. 99
Hindustan	1,000	..	50	625
Hyderabad	1,000	Mar.-Sept.	50	1,500
Indian Dyeing and Bleaching	100	do.	12½	257½
Indian Manufg.	1,000	..	20	360
Indo-China Mfg.	1,000	Mar.-Sept.	60	800
Indore Malwa	100	Apl.-Oct.	15	344½
Jamshed Manufg	250	Mar.-Sept.	Nil.	60
Jewraj Baloo	1,000	Apl.-Oct.	Nil.	365
Kasturchand	500	Mar.-Sept.	25	950
Khandesh	1,000	Apl.-Oct.	35	1,025
Khatao	1,000	June-Dec.	45	1,850
Kohinoor	500	Mar.-Sept.	15	730
Laxmi Cotton	1,000	Mar.-Aug.	100	1,800
Manowji Dharamsi	500	Apl.-Sept.	50	1,532½
Madras United	1,000	June-Dec.	50	1,700
Manockjee Petit	1,000	Mar.-Sept	Nil.	1,150
Meyer Sassoon	100	Mar.-Sept.	Nil.	85
Morarjee Goculdas	1,000	..	40	2,300
Nawab of Cambay	500	Apl.-Oct.	20	nom. 680
New Great Eastern	200	..	4	180
New City of Bombay	500	Apl.-Oct.	25	910
Pearl	250	..	15	440
Phoenix	100	Mar.-Sept.	6	165
Presidency	1,000	Jan.-July	Nil.	200
Sassoon Cotton	1,000	Apl.-Oct.	Nil.	350
Sassoon Silk	500	April	Nil.	340
Sholapore	1,000	do.	150	5,200
Shrabhpuri Broach	Rs.100	..	Nil.	48
Simplex	250	June.-Dec.	15	652½
Standard Mills	500	Mar.-Sept.	40	1,430
Sun	125	May-Nov.	5	25
Swan	200	Oct.	7½	222½
Swadeshi	500	Mar.-Oct	60	1,675
Tata Mill O.	500	400	..	525
Tata Mill P.	500	400	25%	370
Textile	500	Mar.-Sept.	50	1,460
Union Mill	1,000	Apl.-Oct.	Nil.	200
Vishnu Cotton O.	500	..	35	400
Vishnu Cotton P.	500	..	7%	630
Western India	1,000	..	25	X. D. 575
Mysore Spinning	250	Feb.-Aug.	8½	360

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad Dholka Railway	100	Mar.-Aug.	6½%	108
Amritsar Patti Rly.	100	do.	8%	130
Ahmedabad Prantij Railway	500	do.	7%	640
Ahmedabad Prantij Debenture	500	do.	4½%	Par 500
*Central Provinces Railway	100	Jan.-July	4½	100
*Dhond—Baramati Railway	100	do.	4½%	86
Guzerat Railway	100	Jan.-June	5%	95
Hoshiarpur Doab Ry. Rs. 100	100	do.	4%	114
Mandra Bhon Rly. Rs. 90	100	Apl.-Oct.	4%	87
Pachora Jamner Rly. Rs. 75	100	Jan.-July.	4%	82
Sara Sirajganj Ry. Rs. 100	100	May-Nov.	4%	94
Sialkot Narowal Ry Rs. 75	100	Apl.-Oct.	4%	104
*Sind Light Rly.	100	July-Dec.	7%	145
Tapti Valley Rly.	500	Mar.-Aug.	6%	530
Upper Sind Light Rly. Rs. 100	100	Jan.-July	5%	108

PRESS COMPANIES.

	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
Akbar	750	May.	250	850
Albert Kurrachee	1,000	Nov.	45	850
Breul's Cawnpore	200	Aug.	6	100
Belhary Press	275	..	15	100
Broach City	200	Oct.	8	145
Fort	475	Nov.	20	800
Godavery Valley	100	..	6	120
Harvey and Sabapat	500	July	40	800
Higginbotham P.& M.	250	..	..	140
Hingolee	100	Sept.	6	45
Indian Cotton	125	Oct.	6½	140
Jumna Ging & P.Co Ltd.	1,000	..	7%	645
Kurrachee Press	500	Jan.	8%	500
Khamgaum	400	Sept.	Nil.	835
Mahmudpura Cta.	125	..	7½	100
Mahuva	200	Oct.	Nil.	125
Mercantile	125	do.	Nil.	80
Manmar Mfg.	250	Aug.	15	237½
New East Indian	1,000	Sept	40	1,000
New Mofussil Co.	400	Nov.	50	725
New Berar	500	Oct.	25	480
New Prince of Wales	500	do.	40	720
Sind	400	Nov.	Nil.	250
Surat City	500	Oct.	15	335
Volkart O.P.Co.,Ltd.	500	Sept.	30	500
Vardwan G.P	150			100

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

Alcock Ashdown Co.	100	Oct.-May	50		1,080
All-India U. Co.	Rs.20	August.	Rs. 1		4
Bamankua	5		Re. 2		6½
Back Bay Bath	50	—	6		62
Badham Pile	70	June	8	X-D	96
Baroda Tram Co.	100	—	Nil.		46
Brick and Tile	80	—	—		100
Bri. Burma Pat	6	Mar.-Oct.	5½		5
Bo. Burma T Corporation	125	Jan.-Aug.	15H.T.		980
B. Electric Sup. P	£10	Feb.-Aug.	6%		175
and T.Co.Ltd. O	£10	..	7%		312½
Bombay Ice. Mfg.	40	..	Rs. 4		36
Bombay Flour Mill	500	Jan.-Aug.	100		1,540
Bo. Land & Building	400	..	20		380
Bombay Steam O	250	Mar.-Sept.	12½		275
Navigation Co. P	250	Feb.-Oct.	6%	X-D	275
Bundi Cement Co.	10	New Co.	Nil.		21
Central I.M.Co. Ltd	10	April	2		52
City of Bo. Bldg. Co.	500	Dec.-Jan.	20		320
Delhi Flour	200	Sept.	6		120
Empire of Life Ra.50	500	..	42½%		385
The Eastern O	£1	Nil.	Nil.		18
Chemical Co. P	2sh.	Nil.	Nil.		85
Indian Cement Co. Rs. 250 O	250	—	Nil.		245
P	100	—	Nil.		810
Katni Cement O	40	—	Nil.		330
P	100	—	7%		168
Ind. Mercantile In. Co., Ltd. Rs. 20	100	Dec.	6½%		15
Indian Iron & Steel Co. O.	100	Dec.-July	7%		105
Old 10					
New Issue 75					
P. 150	100	Dec.-July	7%		80
John Roberts & Co.	250	March.	7%		215
Jost's Eng., Co., Ltd Rs. 50	100	Oct.-July	10		100
Kemp & Co., Rs. 175	50	Oct.	10%		55
Kurrachee Laudg. Rs. 75	200	July	Rs. 10		196
Marcks & Co.	200	..	Nil.		100
Mackenzie's Saw Mills	100	July	10		80
Marsland Price Co.	100	..	Rs. 15		260
Marsland Price Co.P	100	..	4%	nom.	6
O. Govt., S. Life A. Rs. 50	100	..	7%		5
Phillips & Co.	200	May	30%		450
Port Canning Co.	40	July	Rs. 5		21½
Shivrajpur Syad etc.	1,000	Sept.	11½		710
Sirdar Carbonic Gas Co.	10	—	Rs. 1		43
Siddeley Ice Mfg. Co.	100	Mar.-Aug.	3	nom.	50
Tata Iron Steel Co.	100	..	6		105
	75	Sept.	15%	X.D.	920
	50	Sept.	150%	X.D.	925
	44	Mar.-Sept.	6%		105
Tata Hydro Elec. P	1,000	Jan.	5%	X.D.	1,110
	1,000	Jan.	4%	„	920
Tata Hydro Deb. Com. P.S.	1,000	April Oct.	5%	5%prem	
Thacker & Co.	5	May	20%		115
Telephone Co.	50	—	Rs. 5		185

THE HEAVIEST LOAD ON EARTH IS THE LOAD IN THE STOMACH. . . .

Do you feel that load yourself after meals ? If so take a dose of

ATLAS TONIC

and it disappears. As a digestant, it regulates the bowels and cures constipation and dyspepsia. It has no equal as a brain and nerve food, and is a boon to those who suffer from nervous exhaustion, brain fag or general debility. By rendering digestion easy and by feeding the brain and nerve tissues ATLAS TONIC stands incomparable as a remedy for

SLEEPLESSNESS.

OF ALL CHEMISTS.

MADON SONS & Co.

CRAWFORD MARKET BOMBAY.

JAPANESE

PILSENER BEER

replaces

GERMN PILSENER.

DAI NIPPON BREWERY COMPANY.

The largest Brewery in Japan monopolising Japan and the Eastern Markets.

ASAHI

BRAND

The Best Brand in Japan. Nothing to match it in quality

Sub-Agents :

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BOMBAY.

SAFETY FIRST.

ELECTRIC TORCHES.

All types and sizes.
Latest and newest designs.
Fresh refils of all kinds and types always in stock.

SEND EOR LIST.

Wanted Agents everywhere.

EASTERN ELECTRIC & TRADING CO.,

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Telegrams :—"ELECTRIC"

ALL SORTS OF

LADIES' & GENTS' WATCHES CLOCKS & TIMEPIECES

Can be had at prices beyond competition

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CHOONILAL CHHAGANLAI

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C. BHOGILAL & Co

MARBLE & TILES MERCHANTS.

MARBLE FLOORING

Importers of White and Black Marble, Tiles, Slabs and Blocks, White Glazed Tiles, and Tiles of every description for floors Walls, Furniture and Mosaic Tiles, Polishing Materials, Cement, etc.

CONTRACTS UNDERTAKEN

Elphinstone Circle, Fort, BOMBAY.

Tel. Add. "Fashion" Bombay,.

EYE-SIGHT RESTORED.

AN INFALLIBLE REMEDY for all sorts of eye diseases. It cures Cataract, Glaucoma, etc., without knife. No failure, no harm, no hard and fast rules, no difficulty in its use. It is absolutely safe; highly spoken of by distinguished men. Apply for particulars to L. H. SELLER, Samta P. O., Dept. B 2, Bengal.

The Celebrated Indian Confectioner

AMICHAND GOVINDJI

The Oldest and most Popular Confectionery Depot in India.

(Established over Half a Century Ago.)
Opposite Jumma Masjid, Shaik Memon Street, Out Fort, Bombay.

'Phone No. 676.

This establishment has been specially awarded the following Certificate :—

Vegetarian Federal Union,
16, Farringdon Street, E.C.

We beg to inform the Vegetarian Federal Union of London that Amichand Govindji, the Indian Confectioner of Bombay, has been awarded a Certificate from the Vegetarian Exhibition and Congress held in the year 1908 for the excellence and delicacy of his Confectionery.

(Sd.) W. HILL, *Chairman.*
(Sd.) HARRY PHILLIPS, *Secretary.*

THE LADWAS (Sweet Balls) of various description and sizes.

THE SUTARFENNY (a kind of thread like round cake) sweetened and fragrant.

HALVAS of different description such as (*a*) Mahim Halva (or Vir). (*b*) Saffron Halva with almonds, (*c*) Gummy Halva, (*d*) Rose scented Halva, (*e*) Vanila Halva, (*f*) Muskati Halva, (*g*) Ice Cream Halva (*h*) Orange Halva.

All orders are executed under competent supervision with care and promptitude.

No such so-called preparations are genuine unless purchased from our Depot bearing our sign board and bearing a printed label on the wrappers as well.

No V.P.P. Orders will receive our attention. The generous Public are requested to give us a trial.

BOMBAY WASHING CO.

PIONEER CLEANERS.

Military Square, opposite Watson Hotel, Fort

30 Years' Experience

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

TO-DAY.

Parsi: 7th of Sheherevar, 1286.
Hindu: 7th of Magh Vad, 1973.
Mahomedan: 21st of Rubee-ul-Akhir, 1335.
Sunrise: 7h. 8m.; Sunset: 6h. 39m.
Phase of the Moon, Last Quarter, Feb. 15.

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS.

Bank of India, Ltd., Annual General Meeting, Oriental Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, 3 p.m.

THURSDAY, Feb. 15.

Annual Meeting, Indo-British Institution, 5-30, H. E. the Governor will preside.

FRIDAY, Feb. 16.

School Entertainment, Clare Road, Convent, 6-30 p.m.

SATURDAY, Feb. 17.

Excelsior Theatre: Chung Ling Soo, at 6 and 9-30 p.m.
Concert, Clare Road Convent, Byculla, 6-30 p.m.

SUNDAY, Feb. 18.

Excelsior Theatre: Chung Ling Soo, at 6 and 9-30.

DAILY.

Excelsior Theatre: Chung Ling Soo, at 6 and 9-30.
Empire Cinema: "An American's Home," at 6-30, 8-30 and 10 p.m.
Royal Opera House: 6-45 and 10 p.m.
Palace of Varieties: at 6-30 and 10 p.m. every Wednesday, Saturday and Monday, 10 p.m., Show every Sunday at 6-30 at Edwardes.
New Alexandra Cinema, Lohar Chawl, Princess Street.
Olympia Cinema, Sandhurst Road.
West End Cinema, Charni Road: 6-45, 8-30 and 10.
New Alhambra Cinema, Sandhurst Road, 7, 8-45 and 10-30.
Anglo-American Cinema, Sandhurst Road, 7, 8-45 and 10-30.

Domestic Occurrence.

DEATHS.

FORBES.—Nassarwanji Behramji Forbes, aged 66, died Tuesday morning, the 13th instant. Funeral this Wednesday morning at 8 a.m., "Gool Mansion," opposite Shivlal Mills, Tardeo Road.

KANGA.—Jamshetjee Byramjee Kanga, of Amraoti, aged 63 years, on 12th February, 1917, at Kumbala Hill Road.

RAILWAY TIME TABLE.

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

	Arr. H. M.	Dep. H. M.
Punjab Mail	16 0	14 25
Calcutta Mail (via Jubbulpore)	15 0	21 0
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur)	9 15	13 0
Madras Mail	8 10	21 30
Poona Mail	11 15	14 45
Delhi Express (3rd & Inter-Class)	8 40	7
Poona Express	19 35	7 55
South East Passenger	15 35	& 24

Punjab, Calcutta and Madras Postal Expresses. (Departure Seven hours after Mail Steamer is signalled.)

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

	Arr. H. M.	Dep. H. M.
Northern Express	11 35	17 0
Gujarat Mail	8 35	21 0
Kathiawar Express 3rd Class	7 40	21 20
Slow Passenger	20 50	7 45

1ST BOMBAY TROOP BADEN POWELL BOY SCOUTS.

Feb. 9.

Orders for the week ending Saturday, February 17th.

Tuesday, 13th:—Plain clothes parade on Maidan at 5-30 p.m. Instructions in 1st Aid Work and 2nd Class Tests. Cubs—Signalling and Scout Law.

Thursday, 15th:—Fire lighting drill on Maidan at 8-45 p.m. Plain clothes with staves.

Saturday, 17th:—Details issued later.

Will those who were absent from parade on 7th instant, please report to A-S-M to-day.

Accoutrements:—In future, knives with lanyards and life lines will be worn on all uniform parades.

Transfers:—Cub. S. Ericson to Kangaroo Patrol.

Orderly Patrol Leader:—P/L. E. Nissen.

ALFRED G. FOOX,
A-S-M in Charge.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

Feb. 13.

No. 23—Warrants.

Nos. 154 and 155 were issued to the Officer Commanding, No. 4 Company, B. V. A., Ahmedabad, to proceed to Kharaghoda for Camp of Exercise and returning on completion of same.

No. 24—Warrants.

Nos. 156 and 157 were issued to C.S.M.I., W. P. Kennedy to proceed to Kharaghoda and return in connection with No. 4 Company's Camp of Exercise.

No. 25—Inspections.

The Inspection of the Corps by the Inspector-General of Volunteers on Sunday, the 18th, is cancelled.

Sunday, 18th:—Nos. 1 and 2 Companies will parade at Apollo Bunder at 8 a.m., and proceed to Middle Ground for the Wheel Cup Competition.

(Sd.) P. H. RETALLACK, Capt.,
Adjutant, Bombay Vol. Artillery.

POONA VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

Poona, Feb. 13.

146. Parades.—Instructional parades will be held at Headquarters on Mondays and Wednesday, until further orders at 5-30 p.m.

"E" Company will parade at the Engineering College at 5-30 p.m. on Wednesdays until further notice, commencing on Wednesday 14th instant.

147. Rifles meeting.—Matches IV and V. will be fired this day (Tuesday) 13th inst.

Matches VI. and II. will be fired on Wednesday 14th inst.

Match VII will be fired on Thursday, 15th inst.

Match VIII. will be fired on Friday, 16th inst.

Match IX will be fired on Saturday, 17th inst.

Dress—Uniform for all matches.

The following is the result of matches I. III. X. and XIII.

MATCH I.

1. C/Sgt. T. Dobson "A" Coy. 57 score 57 prize Rs. 30 and Ch. Cup.
2. Vol. J. M. D'Souza "B" Coy score 52. prize Rs. 15.
3. Vol. E. V. Richards "A" Coy. score 50. prize Rs. 10.

MATCH III.

1. Cadet H. G. Irani "L" Coy. score 4 prize Rs. 12/8 tie.
2. Vol. W. J. Dennis. "B" Coy. score 4 prize Rs. 12/8 tie.

MATCH X.

1. Corpl. Irani's team "B" Coy. score 24. prize Rs. 42 Ch. Cup.
2. Sgt. Taraporewalla's team "E" Coy score 21 prize Rs. 28.
3. Sgt. Antia's team "B" Coy. score 18 prize Rs. 14.

MATCH XIII.

1. C. S. I. Levick Staff score 37 prize Rs. 20 tie.
2. C S. I. Annett Staff score 37 prize Rs. 20 tie.

(Signed) A. R. KEARSEY, 2/Lieut.,
Adjutant Poona Vol. Rifles.

BAND AT THE ESPLANADE.

By kind permission of the Officers, the Band of the 1st Battn., B. B. and C. I. Ry. Volunteers, will play the following programme under the direction of Mr. W. S. Walcott, at Esplanade Bandstand, this evening, commencing at 6 o'clock:—

March—To Arms ..... Hume.
Overture—Zanetta ..... Auber.
Valse—Bebe ..... Vessey.
Selection—The Mikado ..... Sullivan's.
Characteristic Piece—Ronde Lontaine..Gillet.
Selection—Students' Songs ..... Douglas.
Song—A Perfect Day ..... Bond.
Humorous Variations—Three Jolly Postboys... ..... Winterbottom.

BAND AT THE CUMBALLA WAR HOSPITAL.

By kind permission of Colonel T. W. Bonner V. D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battn., G. I. P. Railway Volunteers, will play a programme of music, under the direction of Mr. Hugh B. Mitchell, Band Master, commencing at 6 p.m., to-day.

BAND AT THE BOMBAY RACES.

By kind permission of Colonel T. W. Bonner V. D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battn., G. I. P. Railway Volunteers, will play a programme of music, under the direction of Mr. Hugh B. Mitchell, Band Master, commencing at 2-30 p.m., to-day.

HOME RULE LEAGUE.

The weekly class held under the auspices of the League for the study of Indian Finance will not meet this evening.

ARYA SAMAJ.

A public meeting will be held at the Arya Samaj Hall, Kakadwadi, Girgaon, to-day at 6 p.m., (B.T.), when there will be a religious discussion in Marathi.

PARSEE WRITERS' ASSOCIATION.

The nineteenth annual general meeting of the Parsi Lekhak Mandal will be held at Bai Bhicaji Bengali School, Fort on Friday the 23rd instant, at 6 p.m. (S. T.).

MORTALITY IN BOMBAY.

One attack and one death from plague were reported yesterday both from Upper Colaba. There were two attacks of smallpox and the deaths from all causes were 71 as against 94 on the corresponding day of last year and 68 in 1915.

MAHOMEDANS AND HOME RULE.

The eleventh lecture of the Home Rule series will be delivered by Mr. Syud Hossain on "Mahomedans and Home Rule" under the joint auspices of the Home Rule Leagues on Friday, the 16th instant at 6-15 p.m. (S. T.) at Morarji Goculdas Hall Cavel Street. The Hon. Sir Dinshaw M. Petit will preside. The lecture is open to the public as usual.

FIRST AID AND HOME NURSING CLASSES.

Under the auspices of the Aryan Excelsior League a "First Aid" class is being conducted by Dr. D. B. Naik, Dandekar, on every Saturday from 4 p.m. (S. T.) to 5 p.m. at "Best and Co." near Gaiwaly, Girgaum and a "Home Nursing" class is being taken by Dr. D. R. Hate on every Sunday from 4 p.m. (S. T.), to 5 p.m. at Lamington Road Municipal Marathi Girls' School. Those intending to attend these classes are cordially invited.

BOY KNOCKED DOWN BY A MOTOR CAR

Erachshaw Rustompi Italia, a school boy, aged twelve years, was crossing Queen's Road on Monday evening and turned round to wave a farewell to his friends who were in the compound of the Behramji Jijibhoy Institute, when he was knocked down by motor car No. 5443 driven by Private Cook, which was going towards Chowpatti. The car was stopped at once. The boy was placed in it and taken to the Sir J. J. Hospital where he was treated for abrasions about the body and detained.

ACCOUNTANT-STUDENTS' SOCIETY OF SYDENHAM COLLEGE OF COMMERCE.

The above Society was established in Bombay on the 3rd instant, at a preliminary meeting of its would-be members, when Mr. Hugh G. Cocke, Chartered Accountant, of Messrs. A. F. Ferguson and Co., presided. The following gentlemen were elected the Office-bearers and Members of the Council of the Society, for the ensuing year:—Council for 1917: President, Mr. K. S. Aiyar, Incorporated Accountant; Vice-President, Mr. S. S. Engineer, Incorporated Accountant. Members: Messrs. K. S. Aiyar, J. R. Batliboi, S. B. Billimoria, H. G. Cocke, S. S. Engineer, A. S. Madon, F. R. Merchant, K. J. Purohit and M. R. Tambe. Secretary and Treasurer: Mr. F. R. Merchant.

HEALTH OF BOMBAY DURING JANUARY.

Vital statistics of the Bombay Municipality for the month of January, which have just been issued, show that the city did not fare so well in point of health as it did in the corresponding month of last year. The total mortality of the month stood at 2,550 this year, in comparison with 2,432 of the initial month of last year. The toll from diseases of the respiratory and tubercular systems was responsible in the main for the heavier death-rate, there having been 343 more deaths this year than last year. Plague mortality was more or less on a par, but both smallpox and malaria were on the decline, the former registering only 9 deaths against last year's 84 and the latter 13 against 24. The number of births registered last month was 1,941 or 20 more than the total of the corresponding month of last year.

BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

MR. SAMSON NOT TO BE PAID SALARY DURING SUSPENSION PERIOD.

An ordinary meeting of the Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay was held yesterday, Mr. J. P. Orr presiding.

Consideration was given to Counsel's opinion as to the legality or otherwise of making full payment of salary to Mr. Samson from the date of his suspension to the date of his resignation.

The Chairman said Counsel was of opinion that the Board had no power to pay Mr. Samson any salary after the date of the suspension and that it was illegal to pay Mr. Samson during the period of suspension. This decision was startling to him, and he did not see any course open to them except to pay Mr. Samson his provident fund only. Counsel and the Board's solicitors were in entire disagreement on the question. The solicitors had asked him not to allow reporters to publish Counsel's opinion and he enquired what the wishes of the Board were in the matter.

The Hon. Mr. D. E. Wacha said he did not understand why the public should not be made aware of the opinion. Was the Board ashamed of it? He failed to see why the opinion should be treated as confidential. If the reporters did not publish it, and if he himself published it to-morrow would they oust him from the Board?

The Chairman said there was nothing in the opinion which the public should not know, but he was bound to tell the Board that the solicitors had asked him not to allow reporters to publish the opinion.

The Hon. Mr. Wacha enquired what right the solicitors had to dictate to the Board as to what the latter should and should not do.

The Board decided that there was no objection to Counsel's opinion being published.

The Chairman said that looking to the possibility of Mr. Samson's innocence it would be hard on him not to be paid his salary. It would be especially so as he had resigned under the impression that he would be paid his salary up to the date of his resignation.

The Chairman proceeded to read his reasons for paying Mr. Samson.

The Hon. Mr. Wacha said they were sick of the whole thing. The Chairman had so often given his views in the matter. Why did the Chairman want to open the question again? They must take Counsel's opinion as final. It would be an outrageous proceeding to do anything further in the matter. Mr. Samson resigned because he knew that dismissal would follow if he did not do so. If Mr. Samson had any grievance the High Court was open to him and he might file a suit against the Board if he chose to do so.

The Board resolved not to pay Mr. Samson any salary during the pweriod of his suspension, according to Counsel's opinion.

THE EMPIRE CINEMA.

The unpreparedness of the United States of America in connection with the war now going on—the greatest in the history of the world—is strikingly exemplified in a truly remarkable film entitled "An American's Home" or "The Invasion of America" which was shown for the first time in Bombay at the Empire Cinema on Saturday. It has been produced by the Vitograph Company of America with the aid of the National Preparedness Committee and depicts far more vividly and realistically than mere words can what the invasion of America by a foreign power would mean. Naturally the invaders are Germans as Germany is the one power most interested in the downfall of America and incidentally the story reveals the organisation of the German spy system—a system which has hampered and is still hampering the Allies. Owing to America not being prepared and to the service rendered by her spies, Germany is able to defeat the American Fleet to bombard and destroy New York and to land an army which perpetrates all the horrors and atrocities carried out by the Germans in those portions of the allies territory occupied by them. No less than 40 battleships, 40 crusiers, 40 destroyers, 40 submarines, 25,000 soldiers, 5,000 horses and 8,000 supernumeraries were employed in the production of this spectacle while already 2,000 theatres have broken their box office records showing this great photo play. Conspicuous among the thrilling scenes with which the film teems are the defeat of the American fleet, the bombardment and destruction of New York by the enemy fleet, the battle between the land forces and the invaders, the aerial bombardment of New York the flight of the panic stricken population and the vicissitudes of the Harrison and Vanderiff families who have been selected as two typical instances of the fates of thousands of other families. The flash of the naval and field guns, the descent of the bombs dropped by zepplins, the huge craters caused by the shells, the upheaval of the colossal statute harbour, the wreckage of buildings and destruction by fire and the murder of innocent civilians—in short all the horrors of war as carried on by Germany are depicted with a realism which burns itself into one's mind. Probably the most touching scene—a scene which one cannot witness unmoved—is that in which a mother shoots her two daughters dead rather than let them fall into the hands of the brutal and lustful German soldiery. This is the film which has now roused the American nation and the Empire Management is to be congratulated on its enterprise in securing it for exhibition in Bombay at great cost. It is one of the most remarkable films of the year an was followed with the closest interest throughout by the large audiences which flocked to all the shows at the Empire every night.

INSANE WOMAN BURNS HERSELF TO DEATH.

Dr. W. Nunan, Acting Coroner, held an inquest yesterday at the Coroner's Court, touching the death of Premabai, a Hindu woman aged twenty-eight years. It appeared from the evidence that the deceased lived with her stepson Gopalji Pragji at Dhana Bunder. She had gone mad for some time past. On the 1st instant Gopalji's wife Gungabai left the deceased in her bed room and closed the door and went into another room. About ten minutes after, she heard the deceased shouting and went to her room, the door of which she found fastened from inside. The deceased opened the door, when she was found burning. The fire was put out with the assistance of other members of the family. A doctor was sent for, who treated the deceased at home but she succumbed to her injuries on Monday. A box of matches was found in the bed-room.

The jury returned a verdict of death from burns and added that the deceased was of unsound mind and the injuries were sustained by her own act intentionally or otherwise.

FEMALE EDUCATION IN JHALAWAR.

OPENING OF A NEW GIRL'S SCHOOL.

(From our Correspondent)

Feb. 11.

The interesting function of the opening ceremony of the Colvin Girls' School, came off here last week Sir Elliot Colvin, the Agent to the Governor-General in Rajputana, who had laid the foundation stone of the building in August, 1910, very kindly managed, in spite of pressing engagements to come here on a flying visit paid expressly with the object of formally declaring the school open.

Long as the intervening period seems to be, the building now in its finished form, with its two storeys, the upper one adorned by many domes and chhatris, fine floral designs in *guch* on its front portion, its beautiful red sandstone fretwork and eight spacious and airy rooms with two large central halls on the ground and top floors, is altogether one of great architectural beauty and can perhaps well boast of being one of the finest buildings of its kind in the whole of Rajputana. His Highness the Raj Rana Bahadur of Jhalawar who is a reputed lover of Letters and who has done so much to spread education in his State, has left no stone unturned to make the school a model Institution: for besides spending a large amount on its construction he has been at great pains to provide it with beautiful furniture and other educational requisites. Female education, of late years, has taken long strides in Jhalawar. The local girls' school which will now hold its classes in the new palatial edifice, has already got on its rolls about 230 students and it is considered likely that the attractions of the new school will go to swell this number considerably in the near future.

Sir Elliot Colvin arrived at 3-30 with his Highness and other guests—Miss Colvin, Colonel A. D. Drummond, Mr. and Mrs. Glancy and Miss Abbott. The ceremony commenced with some beautiful pieces of recitations and songs from the girls, then followed the State Engineers' report on the building and Educational Member's on the progress of Female Education in Jhalawar.

THE MAHARAJA ON FEMALE EDUCATION.

In the course of his address his Highness said:—

I am prepared to make allowance for the fact that India is now passing through a state of transition and that such breaches in social links and disproportionate growths are but the attendant circumstances of a transitory state. But at the same time I hold that this very fact makes it the more imperative that we should exert and put forth our best energies to have the breaches filled up and help things on to assume due proportions and symmetry. Those of us on whom rests the weighty responsibility of moulding the future of our people must see that this widening gulf between our sexes is bridged over and that education is spread evenly and harmoniously amongst them. To have happy homes, healthy surroundings and a worthy posterity, we must impart to our girls sound education in order to enable them to discharge their duties as ideal wives and mothers and exercise most salubriously the tremendous influence which a woman alone can exert on the formation of early habits and desires and the moulding of the whole character and destiny of a man.

This is the bounden duty of the people in general, and a ruler in particular, and the noble cause of promoting female education has had. I may say, my warmest advocacy ever since I assumed the reins of administration. But for the active furtherance of this cause in Jhalawar, I borrowed my stimulus from the opportunity I had of associating it with a very great friend of mine, to whom I am indebted in more ways than one, and whose name I was seeking to perpetuate in Jhalawar. I mean Sir Elliot Colvin. His ready and sympathetic consent to lend his name to a model Girls' School, the construction of which I was planning at the capital of my State, encouraged me to such an extent that, slender as my means were. I did not hesitate to carry my plan into execution.

"The proportion of literate females shows the greatest improvement in Jhalawar where it has risen from 1.9 to 5.6."

SIR E. COLVIN'S REPLY.

In reply Sir Elliot Colvin said:—

Your Highness, Ladies and Gentlemen,—As his Highness has implied, it is just 6½ years since I laid the foundation stone of this building. His Highness had told me some time before, much to my surprise and gratification that he wished to attach my name to it, and I have therefore had special reason to watch its growth and completion with close interest. As the building has grown, the numbers in the school have been steadily expanding, so that to day, when the building is to be opened, there are no less that 240 girls ready to seek education within its walls. This means a great deal for a place like Jhalrapatan and is in itself clear proof of his Highness's keen interest in female education. His enthusiasm in the cause of education for all is well known and stands in need of no praise or advertisement from me. He has got together two libraries at his capital, one for his own use, and one for the use of the public and there is no library on this side of India to touch the former. When he visits England, he spends great part of his time attending the meetings and lectures of different literary and scientific societies. He is an ardent supporter of good causes, and of all progressive movements for the moral and material improvement of humanity—in fact, he is a real philanthropist.

I have always thought it extremely kind of his Highness to associate my name with this building: and there is for the reason I have just explained, no institution I would rather stand godfather to than a girls' school.

His Highness and his people have put me under a further obligation by crowning the honours, his Highness has done me by establishing a scholarship in my name. This was indeed most unexpected, and I thank them most warmly for this further proof of their good will and kindness. I feel rather a fraud in one way, for after having bid my friends an affectionate farewell in many places in Rajputana, I have just heard that Colonel Gurdon is not well enough to come out at present, and that I am to stay on till after the hot weather.

None the less, I am very grateful for and am much touched by these many marks of affection and good will,—and I shall always take an interest in Jhalawar and all that concerns it and specially in the Colvin Girls' School to which I wish every prosperity and success.

After the conclusion of the speech, Sir Elliot Colvin proceeded to open the large silver lock on the door and declared the school open under prolonged cheers and loud acclamations.

SIR J. JELLICOE AND U BOATS.

MENACE WILL BE DEALT WITH.

Admiral Sir John Jellicoe made one of his rare but deeply interesting speeches on the work of the Navy on Jan. 11, after the Honorary Freedom of the Fishmongers' Company had been conferred on him. He said:—

There is a great difference between the conditions to-day and those of a hundred years ago. In the Napoleonic era ships opened fire at ranges of about 800 yards, to-day they opened at 22,000 yards and began to be very effective at 10,000 yards. The submarine was a factor which had changed the situation, as this class, combined with the use of mines, entirely prevented the close blockade of former days. In spite of this and of the German boast as to the occasion on which the German Fleet searched the North Sea for the British Fleet, our enemies had only on one occasion ventured sufficiently far with the main fleet to give them an opportunity to engage them.

The approximate number of vessels of all classes comprising the British Navy today was nearly 4,000.

The First Sea Lord paid a warm eulogy to the mercantile marine and said that the submarine menace to the merchant service was far greater now than at any period of the war, and it required all their energy to combat it. "It must and will be dealt with." Of that he was confident. He appealed to the men in the shipyards and engineering shops to put forth their best efforts continuously to keep up the strength of the mercantile marine.

With regard to the Navy he said no one could ask for a finer personnel. Every man was eager and prepared to do his duty. He asked the nation to do its part. "If all will do their part all will be well with us." Of one prominent fact he could speak with full confidence. The nation could depend on the Navy being ready, resourceful and reliable. "The Daily Mail."

STATUS OF A GERMAN'S BRITISH WIFE

PETITION FOR JUDICIAL SEPARATION.

(Associated Press.)

ALLAHABAD, Feb. 13.

At Allahabad High Court Mr. Sandford Ochme of the Lucknow Bar presented an application for judicial separation before Mr. Justice Walsh on behalf of a lady resident of Lucknow against her husband, a German now in Germany. Mr. Ochme explained that her husband was declared a lunatic in 1908 and his business was sold up in 1910 by the German Consul. The husband had since been in Germany.

His Lordship remarked that whatever her nationality was before marriage, she was a German by marrying one. Consequently she appeared to have no status in a British Court.

Mr. Ochme said he was prepared to show that her original nationality revived by desertion of her husband and quoted the case of Porter versus Frendenberg.

His Lordship in accepting the application said she had *prima facie* right to be heard and directed that if still practically possible the petition be forwarded as prayed to Probate, Divorce and Admiralty Division in London for transmission to the Foreign Office for such service as could be effected.

DEATH ANNIVERSARY OF MR. GOKHALE.

(Associated Press.)

POONA, Feb. 13.

The second anniversary of the death of Mr. Gokhale falls on Monday, the 19th instant, and the Deccan Sabha, Poona, is arranging to hold a public meeting on that day in memory of the deceased patriot.

Mr. Polak has consented to come down to Poona and deliver a lecture on the occasion. During his stay in Poona Mr. Polak will be the guest of the Servants of India Society.

BACK BAY RECLAMATION SCHEME.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, Feb. 13.

The Government of India have replied to the proposal of the Government of Bombay regarding a scheme for the reclamation of land in Back Bay.

BYCULLA DISTRICT CONGRESS COMMITTEE

The annual meeting of the members of the Byculla District Congress Committee will be held this evening at 6-30 (S. T.) in the Telagu Hall, Bazar Road Kamatipura (1) to adopt the first annual report, (2) to elect new office-bearers and the Managing Council (3) to consider the proposal of starting a quarterly magazine on behalf of the District Congress Committees of Bombay and (4) to consider the proposal of raising the annual subscription from Re. 1 to Rs. 2 in case the quarterly magazine is started and given free to the members of the Committee.

BOMBAY RACES.

SECOND DAY.

(First Race starts at 3-20 p.m.)

Of the seven events, three are again on published terms and the weights of the left-ins will be mentioned as we proceed. The other four are handicaps and the allotments have already appeared in these columns.

The Tom Le Mesurier Plate.—(One Mile). Zaki Pasha (8-12), Durban (8-2), Tammooz (8-6), Burg (7-12), Biglig (8-6), Red Cross (9-2), Ruby Fish (7-4), is the order in which we place their respective chances; and although the first-named is likely to be a warm favourite, quite a deal of support is to be given to the next two while Burg is also considered by some to have a fair look-in. In our opinion the only one likely to trouble last week's winner is the one who ran second on that occasion.

The Bombay Derby.—(One mile and a half) Byramji has a very strong hand with Majbur and Kayid, (both 9-8) and we pick one of the two, the first named for choice, as the abosolute. Their third string Longboat (8-5), on whom Bunty Brown will probably make his return-bow to the public, is not to be seriously considered. The Nawabzada's two, Singer (9-7) and Gold Fish (9-5), are the only others in the race who would appear to have a racing chance. The weights are Advance (8-1), Raven (6-4) and Fajilmulook (8-5).

In the Malabar Plate.—The six furlongs sprint championship,—only four are to compete, i.e., Salandra (9-8), Bachelor's Wedding and Patrick bracketed and both carrying 9-3 and Roi d'Ecosse (8-9). Although when Patrick was beaten by Salandra in the Calcutta Plate, there was a difference of 8 lbs. in favour of the winner and this time it is 5 lbs. the other way, this total of 13 lbs. is not likely to prevent Mr. Mathuradass's flyer repeating the performance. If a jar is to come it is more likely to emanate from the Viceroy's Cup surprise-packet. Long before that event took place, we were able to mention how very fit this horse was shewing himself to be on the track and how he appeared to be holding Patrick so well at short distances that his chance in the King-Emperor's Cup seemed as rosy as that of Silver Balm. Whether he can repeat this dash in a race is problematical, but the possibility is there.

For the Powai Plate.—(One mile and a quarter),—we like Megale, Cyanite and Mossy in that order, bearing in mind however that the second named is the more likely to be shewing improvement. Sungrebe's Calcutta form is not particularly impressive but his chance is nevertheless fancied to some extent in good quarters and our previous remarks about Athlete may well be still borne in mind.

The Imperial Plate.—(One mile and a half),—will be a most interesting affair to watch. There is scarcely one horse in the race which won't be strongly expected. Our own selections are Angler, Investment, Pasha and Makbul in that order—with Black Hussar and Malayeb near at hand but it is not easy to foretell which of these Arabs will stay out the journey best at the weights.

The Mahaluxmi Plate.—(One mile).—Our placing is Waynflete, Spenser, Madrina and King's Head but Vidi and Carpentia are spoken of in very promising terms by those who ought to know.

In the Adelaide Plate.—(Five furlongs)—the placing should be Kinsale, Margreen, Kenilworth, Anthracite. We must mention however that the last-named was seen to stumble rather badly when leading in the Kempton Plate of the 8th Extra and to suddenly lose his position in consequence. If this was as serious a contretemps as it looked, it must of course enhance his chance a great deal. Tollendal comes across with a great reputation and Premiere is talked of in glowing terms, while Twa Briggs is also reported to be in good form.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA TENNIS TOURNAMENT.

In connection with the Marryat Cup Championship tournament the following matches were played yesterday:—

V. Fox beat M. Fox 6-1; 6-1.
R. D. England beat J. E. Jukes 6-2; 6-0.
W. Irwin beat Capt. Hutchison 6-0; 6-3.

The following match will be played to-morrow, W. Irwin vs. A. E. Kibblewhite.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Feb. 13.

The position of Jute mill shares showed considerable improvement to-day and although prices were only quoted a few points higher there was more inquiry and a brisker market. Coal shares ruled steady and in this section there was also more business reported. The following sales took place:—

Coal:—Bansra 23; Bansjorah 13-8; Baraboni 14-4; Burrakur 34; New Beerbhoom 51, 51-8; New Tetturya 10, 10-4, 10-8; North West 18; Parasea 4-4, 4-6; Pench River 17; Pench Valley 275; Raneegunge 32-4; Satpukuria 11-4, 11-8, Sodeeh 3; Sudamdih 4-4, 4-6; Sutkidih 14.

Jute:—Barnagore (ord) 104, 105; Clive (ord) 137, 135-8, 136, 134, 135; Delta (ord) 344, 347; Empire (ord) 37-8, 37-12; Howrah (ord) 285; Kamarhatty (ord) 312, 313, 314, 320; Kanknarrah (ord) 416, 418; Kelvin (ord) 450, 452; Lawrence (ord) 238, 240; Northbrook (ord) 28-4, 28-8, 29; Standard (ord) 305; Union (ord) 395, 400, 407-8; Waverley 9-12 10.

Miscellaneous:—Tittaghur Paper (ord) 110.

Government Paper, 3½ per cent., was quoted at Rs. 70 to Rs. 70-4 and small lots were done at Rs. 71 to Rs. 71-4.

The Bank of Madras rate of interest remains unchanged.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Wednesday, February 14, 1917.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

A SUFFERER.—We cannot publish your letter unless you send your name and address, as verification of your "bona fides."

PROGRESS OF THE WAR.

The shrill clamour of the past few days over the enemy's renewed threats of what may not inaptly be called super-frightfulness, and the consequent tension between Germany and the United States which remains acute, have rather tended to distract attention from the progress of the war. The war runs its course, and that course, on a reasoned examination, will appear to be in the right and, indeed, the inevitable direction. There have been several British and Allied successes,—small perhaps relatively, but sufficiently significant of the trend of events. At every front the Allies may claim to have more than maintained their initiative. The striking British advance in Mesopotamia is only one of many proofs of the completed British preparations, and how systematically and successfully the new British offensive is being maintained. The lessons of the past, specially in Mesopotamia, have all been harnessed to the needs of the present in effective reorganisation. On the Western front the tenacity and splendid resource of Field-Marshal Haig are increasingly in evidence. His latest communiqué, giving news of further progress in the neighbourhood of Beaucourt-Puisieux, and the capture, "without difficulty" of 600 yards of trench, together with the "easy" repulse of an enemy counter-attack southwards of Serre Hill, is only a sample of the relative strength of the belligerents. While no wise or well-informed person would suggest that Germany is yet exhausted in the sense of not being able to offer very considerable and even formidable resistance, it is none the less true in an essential sense that she is in her last gasp. Her initiative in every direction has been wrested from her. Her avowed resolve to have recourse to reckless submarinism is merely a symptom of her enraged helplessness in the real spheres of the conflict. The Allied spirit, on the other hand, is fitly symbolised in the reticent but iron concentration of the British Commander-in-Chief.

Not less important is the spirit of the nation. Behind the battle-line are the inexhaustible reinforcements of the Empire,—material and moral,—consecrated to the supreme task of winning the war. It is noteworthy that at no stage of the war has there been so wide-spread a unanimity and so cheerful a determination as prevails now to endure the ordeal to the end. In the House of Commons Mr. Bonar Law has just introduced fresh votes of credit amounting to 550 millions sterling to cover war expenditure to May 31st, and he declared that the total votes of credit during the current financial year would be 1,950 millions. The Chancellor of the Exchequer gave some valuable and most interesting particulars. The expenditure on the Army, Navy and munitions has increased by one million daily compared with the first sixty-three days of the financial year. This is due to the increased expenditure on munitions and food. The manufacture of munitions, said the Chancellor, has been as continuous as ever: "the smallest increase in any kind of shell as compared with the first year of the war was 28 times." The demands of the Dominions, Mr. Bonar Law announced, had recently been much less than the average for the year and "the Dominions were still able to finance themselves very largely." He estimated the advances to the Allies and the Dominions up to March 31st at 890 millions. The Chancellor expressed himself as most confident regarding the future, and the vote of credit was unanimously adopted by the House of Commons.

THE CEYLON LABOUR SCANDAL.

We commented yesterday on the amazing unresponsiveness on the part of the responsible authorities in Ceylon to the appalling injustice and degradation of labour conditions in the Island. A side-light on the fact that the planting interests of the Island are committed to the perpetuation of these intolerable labour conditions and the demoralising administration of labour laws is afforded by the campaign of misrepresentation of the sufferings of the Indian labourers on the estates in Ceylon as in other British colonies. The latest development that this campaign has assumed is the deliberate calumniation of those who have felt it their duty to espouse the cause of the voiceless labour population and to protest against atrocities committed under the sanction of a system of slavery euphemistically termed "free labour." As the "Ceylonese" says: "Not satisfied with all that the Anglo-Indian Press has done to perpetuate the iniquitous system under which the coolie is reduced to a veritable slave, some planters seem to have begun a campaign of mud-flinging at those who are unprepared to grant that a tea plantation is necessarily a paradise or that the life of every coolie glides like a sweet dream." The report of the proceedings of a recent meeting in London of the Ceylon Association of Planters affords ample evidence of the fact that the capitalist interests in Ceylon are bent upon the retention of the present odious conditions of labour in that Island. It was natural that Sir P. Arunchalam, a distinguished retired civilian of Ceylon, who has made the cause of the labourer his own, and who, it may be added, is the President of the Ceylon Social Service League, should be the chief object of vilification by Mr. T. North Christie, the spokesman of the Ceylon planters. Mr. Christie did not fail to take advantage of the fact that he had to address an English gathering perfectly ignorant of the truth about the labour problem in Ceylon. He was anxious to concede that Sir Ponnambalam was a credit to his race and that he was also an excellent Government servant; but, Mr. Christie has now discovered by a process, known only to himself, that Sir Ponnambalam, after his retirement from the Civil Service, has developed into a mischievous agitator! Mr. Christie, it is obvious, here employs a trick with which we are all familiar,—a trick resorted to by a class of critics in this country when it is to their interest to discredit public men for daring to espouse the cause of right and justice.

Mr. Christie presented a distorted view of the present system of labour in Ceylon:

"The history of Ceylon Labour is unique in the British Empire.

"No other possession which employs Indian immigrant labour has built up an industry without indenture. In Ceylon it has been free labour since the Ordinance of 1865 was passed. It was free labour by choice, not necessity. In my own personal knowledge I cannot recall one single instance of indenture excepting in a Government department. It is, I say, unique that any British possession should for 50 years have gone on without any indentured labour whatever. We have given the lead. (Hear, hear.) We were not obliged to fall in line with other colonies. Ceylon labour has been absolutely free to leave at any time at a month's notice. The relations of labourer and employer have been over and over again proved."

As the "Ceylonese" points out, "unfortunately for Mr. Christie the facts that have from time to time been disclosed in our courts during the prosecutions under the Labour Laws, point to the contrary." Having sufficiently dealt with this aspect of the question yesterday, and on many previous occasions, we have no desire at present to say anything further on the working of a system which Sir Ponnambalam has vividly and truly characterised as "organized slavery under the guise of free labour." Mr. Christie however was not content with misrepresenting the actual state of affairs on the Ceylon estates. He proceeded to justify the infliction of rigorous imprisonment for breaches of civil contract by stating that under the labour laws the planter who fails to pay his coolies is liable to be punished in the same manner in which a coolie is punished for his breach of a civil contract. What grain of truth there is in this statement may be gathered from the following facts quoted by, and the comment thereon of, the "Ceylonese.":

a planter was lately charged with failing to pay a labourer but escaped punishment owing to some subtle legal technicality. Besides, it must be admitted, that the quality of justice meted out to the coolie and his influential employer does not always seem the same. We may quote a typical instance: Some time ago a planter was convicted of having caused grievous hurt to a coolie in his employ. That was a very serious offence according to our law. But the magistrate who convicted the planter shocked the public conscience by fining him ten rupees and detaining him at the Bar table till the rising of the court. On the same day, this same magistrate sentenced a Rodiya girl, whom he convicted of the very same offence, to undergo six months' hard labour and, in addition, to pay a fine of Rs. 100, in default of which she was to undergo another term of six months' imprisonment with hard labour. . . . Where was the much-vaunted freedom of the estate labourer?

When a British planter, in his advocacy of a system, the working of which has outraged the fair name and honour of England, has no scruples in resorting to such wholly un-British methods of argument and justification, it is only too evident that no efforts will be spared by the influential class whom he represents to perpetuate that system. The point, therefore, that we wish to emphasise is, that the situation in Ceylon is too serious to brook any delay in solution and that it can be effectively dealt with only if the Government of India bestir themselves to their responsibility of pressing the matter immediately on the attention of the Imperial Government. The system of labour is Ceylon has stood condemned by the weight of evidence that is indisputable and disinterested. The forces that are arrayed in favour of the extention of its evils are very strong. It is true the Government of India are awaiting the report of Messrs. Marjoribanks and Maricair who were appointed to examine the system. The manner in which these worthies went about their task is too notorious to create any confidence in their findings. On the other hand, sufficient evidence has been placed before the Government of India to reveal the gravity of the situation in Ceylon and they owe it to British traditions of righteousness and justice, as well as to the suffering Indian labourer in Ceylon to press, with all the force at their command, for a prompt solution of it and to that effect to take, in concert with the Imperial Government, such practical measures as are called for.

A public meeting will be held in the Masonic Hall, Simla, on Tuesday, the 20th instant, to consider the question of re. c uiting for the proposed Punjab University Double Company. Lieut.-Colonel P. S. M. Burlton, I.A., Deputy Commissioner of Simla will preside.

Notes of the Day.

A Public Meeting.

A public meeting to protest against the continuance of Indentured Labour in the Colonies and to press upon Government the Indian view regarding the constitution of the Defence of India Force and the claims of Indians generally in the matter of military service will be held at the Town Hall, Bombay, on Sunday. The meeting is under the auspices of the Bombay Presidency Association. The time and the names of the speakers will be announced in due course.

Registration of Europeans.

We publish to-day in our advertisement columns a notice in connection with the recent Registration Ordinance. European British subjects, between the ages of 16 and 50, residing in the City of Bombay, are required to register their names before March 2nd, 1917. Full particulars as to exceptions, registration form, etc., will be found in the notice.

The New Honours.

The knighthood conferred on Dr. J. C. Bose is a curiously belated honour to one whose achievements in the sphere of scientific research have earned him a world-wide reputation. Dr. Sunderlal's knighthood has been amply deserved by his strenuous and persistent efforts in bringing the Hindu University into being in face of many difficulties. Khan Bhadur Naoroji Vakil belongs to a well-known Parsi family of Sirdars in Gujerat. He is a Government contractor: he has spent a considerable portion of his wealth in public benefactions and has also been active in connection with war relief work.

Education in Travancore.

The main feature of the address of the Dewan of Travancore to the Popular Assembly on Monday was the indication he gave of the remarkable progress made in education in the State during the year under review. How creditable is the record may be gathered from the fact that as many as 62 per cent. of boys and girls of school-going age were under instruction in the Travancore State recognised institutions whose number rose during the year from 2,036 to 2,436. The number of elementary schools alone rose from 1,917 to 2,317, the percentage of increase in the number of pupils attending these schools being 21.6 against 18-1 in 1915 and 9.5 in 1914. But if the comparative progress in the education of boys was remarkable, the progress in the education of girls was no less so. There are in fact few Indian States and few British provinces where the claims of the education of girls receive such practical and anxious attention as in Travancore.

Girls' Schools.

The number of girls' schools rose during the year from 323 to 341. In addition, further facilities for the spread of education of girls were afforded by permitting the admission of girls into the first two classes of boys' schools, a welcome experiment, the success of which was proved by the fact that no less than 47,000 girls, who perhaps would otherwise have had no opportunity of receiving education, were under instruction in these classes. In view of the comparatively liberal scale in which Travancore incurs expenditure on education, this record of activity and progress is not surprising. It is enough to note that the expenditure on the education department during the year was 13.74, the aggregate ordinary expenditure of the State having risen during the last quinquennium by 252 per cent.

NEW YEAR'S HONOURS.

NUMEROUS COLONIAL DISTINCTIONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 12.
Received 12-5 p.m., Feb. 13.

The new Government's New Year's honours list is published to-night. It includes one Canadian Peer, numerous Colonial distinctions, seven baronets, including two prominent munitions makers, and twenty-eight knights, including nine civilians connected with defence and munitions.

Amongst the new baronets is Sir Charles Wakefield.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, Feb. 13.
Recd. 10-45 p.m., Feb. 13.

The following decorations are announced:

TO BE C. M. G.

Mr. F. W. Major, Chief of Customs in East Africa.

Mr. Frederick Spire, Provincial Commissioner in Uganda.

Official and Personal.

Their Excellencies attended a Concert at the Seamen's Institute, Princess' Dock, after dinner, yesterday.

The Hon. Joan and Anne Thesigar, daughters of his Excellency the Viceroy, and Captain Sheepshanks, have arrived at Government House.

Lady Meston has left Government House.

H. H. Rao Khengarji, of Cutch, arrived at Grant Road yesterday by the Northern Express, at 11 a.m. He is staying at Sheth Rranchoddas Trikumjee Jeevandas' bunglow at Walkeshwar.

Mr. Duncan Carmichael, of Messrs. Mackinon and Mackenzie and Company, has been awarded Knighthood for meritorious service in connection with the war.

INDUSTRIES COMMISSION.

IMPORTANCE OF WATER POWER.

(From our Correspondent.)

BANGALORE, Feb. 13.

The Industries Commission met at Mayo Hall at 11 a.m., to-day, Sir Francis Stewart presided. Prof A. Hay of the Indian Institute of Science was the first witness examined.

In the course of his written evidence Dr. Hay alluded to the need of intimate contact between manufacturers or intending manufacturers and members of the staffs of research institutions. He suggested the desirability of establishing some definite system which would have for its object the bringing about of much closer co-operation than existed at the present time between manufacturers and investigators and which would form a permanent connecting link between them. A department established on the lines suggested might be termed the intelligence department and might consist of directors of industries in the different provinces, who could meet at intervals at the central office for comparing notes and discussing the future policy of the department.

Continuing Dr. Hay said that the possible utilisation of the available water power of the country was a matter of primary importance to future generations. Every new hydro-electric plant which came into existence had the effect of preventing avoidable increase in the rate at which fuel resources were being used up. It was no exaggeration to say that the water power of the country was one of its most valuable assets and for that reason it seemed desirable that the State should devote to it that degree of attention which was warranted by a matter of highest national importance. He would, therefore, suggest that a very complete survey be made of the available water power of India and estimates be prepared of the probable cost of development. Information of that kind should be given the widest publicity and should be placed freely at the disposal of intending manufacturers who should be encouraged in every possible way to utilise hydro-electric power in preference to power derived from heat engines. He believed this matter to be of sufficient importance to warrant the establishment of a special hydro-electric power department. Should Government decide to adopt the policy of establishing pioneer factories on any considerable scale such factories might conveniently be either grouped in the immediate neighbourhood of hydro-electric generating stations or in industrial centres supplied with hydro-electric power.

Prof. G. J. Fowler, Professor of Applied Chemistry, Indian Institute of Science, was the next witness examined. In course of his evidence he stated he was of opinion that no industry could flourish where manufacturers declined to take responsibility and risk. Grants in aid by Government must be only for increasing facilities for obtaining the working capital or plant but Government should not be asked to bear risk other than that common to any form of credit. The forms of Government aid which seemed to him least objectionable were: (a) loans with interest (b) supply of machinery and plant on the hire-purchase system, (c) exemption for a limited period of profits of new undertakings from income-tax.

Mr. G. A. Mahamadi soap expert with the Government of Mysore, was the last witness examined to-day. Among other t'ings he suggested the opening of provincial technological institutions with workshops attached to them. To Mr. Low he stated the workshops should serve two purposes, namely, that they should afford facilities for practical training to students and also give scope to foreign-returned young men to give demonstrations to manufacturers.

During their visit to Kolar Gold Fields yesterday the members of the Industries Commission were received at Bowringpet by the Vice Chairman and members of the Kolar Mining Board and t'e Government Inspector of Mines. After inspection of mines, borings and blasting operations at the Mysore and Champion Reef Mines and also various departments connected with mining the party returned late in the evening. The members of the Commission were entertained to lunch at the K. G. F. Club.

Sir Alfred Bourne was present during the sitting of the Commission to-day.

A press communiqué issued by the Government of India States:—The following is the complete list of articles which may now be exported to Holland without the necessity for consignment to the Netherlands Oversea Trust:—Printed mattter of all descriptions, empty receptacles returned to the Netherland, worn clothing and other personal effects, live animals other than animals ordinarily used for human food, sanitary earthenware, without fittings of any kind, pottery and common earthenware for table and household purposes, books, dolls and toys (exceptt electric torches), wooden clock casses, slates and slate pencils, and postage stamp albums and picture post card albums.

BRITISH ADVANCE NEAR SERRE HILL.

GERMAN DREAD OF AMERICAN INTERVENTION.

FIGHTING ROUND SERRE HILL.

FURTHER PROGRESS NEAR BEAUCOURT.

ENEMY AMMUNITION DUMP BLOWN UP.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Feb. 13.
Received 12-5 p.m., Feb. 13.

Field-Marshal Haig in last night's communiqué said:—We made further progress last night in the neighbourhood of Beaucourt-Puisieux road and occupied 600 yards of trench without difficulty.

A counter-attack southwards of Serre Hill was caught by our artillery barrage and machine-gun fire and easily repulsed. We entered the enemy's lines at a number of places, blew up an ammunition dump south-east of Armentieres and dispersed a raiding party north-east of Neuville-st-vaast.

GERMANS EVACUATE A TRENCH NEAR SERRE.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)
LONDON, Feb. 12.
Recd. 2-15 p.m. Feb. 13.

A wireless German official communiqué says:—We evacuated a trench south-east of Serre before an English attack.

COUPS-DE-MAIN IN ARGONNE AND NEAR HILL 304.

SUCCESSFUL FRENCH AIR-RAIDS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Feb. 12.
Recd. 7-15 a.m., Feb. 13.

This afternoon's French communiqué records minor successes including two coups-de-main in the Argonne and the sector of Hill 304, respectively, in which prisoners were taken.

An enemy aeroplane was brought down French air-squadrons bombed the railway-stations at Stenay, Dun-sur-Meuse and Athies.

ARTILLERY ACTIVITY IN BEZANGE AND VOSGES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Feb. 13.
Received 12-5 p.m., Feb. 13.

Last night's French communiqué said there was intermittent reciprocal artillery activity in the region of Bezange and in the Vosges sectors.

BRITISH BOMBARDMENT ON WEST FRONT.

ENEMY COMPANY COMMANDER'S ADMISSIONS.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)
LONDON, Feb. 12.
Received 7-30 a.m., Feb. 13.

Reuter's correspondent at the Headquarters wires:—The effects of incessant British bombardment are indicated in the captured report of a company commander in the 31st German Infantry to the battalion headquarters dated February 4th.

He says:—Our trenches are blotted out and the dugouts cannot be used. Shell after shell bursts right on the top of them and British airmen flying very low direct the fire. Our artillery fired very little and the German airmen only appeared in the evening and failed to disturb the British. The latter appear to be using a new type of gun, the shell from which bursts like a mine and the area of destruction is large.

THE BRITISH ADVANCE.

EULOGY BY FRENCH PRESS.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)
PARIS, Feb. 12.
Received 7-30 a.m., Feb. 13.

The newspapers pay great attention to the British advance, characterising it as of real importance. They suggest that the British should definitely ascertain whether the German retirement is wholly forced or represents some new tactical device.

"SNOW SHIRT" ATTACKS.

CANADIANS DON LADIES' NIGHT SHIRTS.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)
LONDON, Feb. 13.
Recd. 10-45 p.m., Feb. 13.

A correspondent at Headquarters, describing the "snow shirt" attacks mentioned in a German communiqué, says the Canadians started a milliner's shop in a village by demanding a hundred ladies' nightshirts of the largest size. There were shouts of laughter in the Canadian trenches when the nightshirts were donned over khaki and tied up with a blue ribbon. The party went out in moonlight over snow with rifles and bombs, cleared dug-outs and brought back prisoners.

Similarly the Gordon Highlanders sallied out in white smocks and white-painted helmets, destroyed the German outposts and blew up a nest of dug-outs, capturing prisoners.

BRITISH SUCCESS IN PICARDY.

NORTHERN POSITIONS SERIOUSLY OUTFLANKED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
ALLAHABAD, Feb. 13.

A "Pioneer" special cable says:—

Berlin has not yet announced the abandonment of Grandcourt which one British correspondent at the front ascribes to our recent successes north of the Ancre. This correspondent expresses surprise that the enemy should have so long clung to exposed trenches bombarded on three sides knowing that there was nothing to be gained by sacrifice. On the other hand the military critic of the "Journal Des Debats" regards the recapture as important both in itself and in its inevitable consequence to the north of the Ancre. He says that the Germans at the outset held two positions facing west. The first was the line Gommecourt-Serre-Beaumont Hamel. The second was Bucquoy-Puisieux-Grandcourt. The capture of Beaumont Hamel brought the Allies into the southern portion of the first position. The capture of Grandcourt similarly affects the second line. Although the northern positions have hitherto resisted they are very seriously outflanked. Serre must now be a particularly unpleasant spot.

A correspondent on the British front states that the capture of Baillescourt Farm by the British at dawn on Thursday required only five minutes' well-aimed bomb work. For two years this formless group of stones with barricaded cellers, machine guns and loop-holed galleries, had been a formidable obstacle lying in the narrow valley between Grandcourt and Miraumont but it was yielded up almost as readily as Grandcourt. The time was when the enemy would not have given up such ground as that recently lost near the Ancre without fighting wickedly every step of the way.

Another correspondent mentioned that a British battalion commander in this region was recently asked why he had not reported that he had seen no counter-attack. A really formidable body of hostile infantry had been seen from an observation post to go over the top but they manifestly declined to advance.

U. S. AND GERMANY.

WAR UNAVOIDABLE.

SUBMARINE POLICY TO BE ADHERED TO.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)
LONDON, Feb. 12.
Recd. 2-15 p.m. Feb. 13.

The Berlin correspondent of the Associated Press of America has reached Copenhagen He believes war between America and Germany to be unavoidable and says that Germany has instructed the commanders of submarines not to sink neutral vessels, especially American, without warning whenever possible, but adds that cases must arise where an American vessel is sunk or Americans on board a neutral vessel are involved in the catastrophe. Germany does not intend to depart from the submarine policy lately proclaimed.

THE LOST JAPANESE PRINCE.

THIRTY AMERICAN CATTLEMEN ON BOARD.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)
LONDON, Feb. 12.
Received 7-30 a.m., Feb. 13.

It is stated that the steamer Japanese Prince which was torpedoed without warning carried 30 American cattlemen, who landed with the crew.

BRAZIL'S PROTEST.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Feb. 12.
Received 12-5 p.m., Feb. 13.

Reuter learns that Brazil replying to the German submarine Note declines to accept the blockade as effective and regular. She therefore, protests and declares that she will hold Germany responsible if Brazil's interests are affected.

VESSELS SUNK.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Feb. 12.
Recd. 7-15 a.m., Feb. 13.

The Norwegian steamer Havgard and the Greek steamer Vasilissaolga have been sunk and also several British small craft.

GERMAN OVERTURES TO AMERICA.

MR. LANSING'S FIRM REPLY.

NO DISCUSSION UNTIL WAR ON NEUTRALS IS STOPPED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Feb. 13.
Recd. 8-40 p.m. Feb. 13.

The mystery regarding Germany's offer to negotiate with the United States to prevent war was heightened by a German semi-official telegram which characterised the report as a "complete invention," but it has been cleared up by a message from Reuter's Washington correspondent in which he gives the announcement made by the State Department which shows that Berlin has again been lying.

The announcement says:—"The Swiss Minister on Saturday afternoon orally suggested that Germany was willing to negotiate provided that the commercial blockade of England was not interfered with. Mr. Lansing requested that the suggestion should be made in writing and the Swiss Minister on Saturday night accordingly presented the following communication:—"The Swiss Government is requested by the German Government to say that the latter now as before is willing to negotiate formally or informally with the United States provided that the commercial blockade of England is not broken thereby."

Mr. Lansing replied on Monday:—"I am requested by the President to say that the Government of the United States will gladly discuss with the German Government any questions it might propose for discussion if it withdraws the proclamation of January 31st in which it suddenly without previous intimation of any kind cancelled the assurances of May 4th last but it does not feel it can enter into any discussion with the German Government concerning its policy of submarine warfare against neutrals which it is now pursuing unless and until the German Government renews its assurances of May 4th and acts upon its assurances."

GERMANS RESOLVED TO FIGHT TO THE VERY BITTER END.

A REPORT FROM MR. GERARD'S PARTY.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)
BERNE, Feb. 12.
Recd. 2-15 p.m. Feb. 13.

Mr. Gerard's party state that conditions in Germany are bad, but people are not starving and are buoyed up by their hopes as to the results of submarinism. They are resolved to fight to the very bitter end.

INTERNED ALLIED SUBJECTS AND PRISONERS.

DUTCH MINISTER'S INTEREST.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)
BERNE, Feb. 12.
Recd. 2-15 p.m. Feb. 13.

The Dutch Minister from Bukharest is taking up the interests of interned Allied subjects and prisoners.

Seven-hundred Americans are remaining in Berlin.

BRITISH SUBJECTS IN GERMANY.

MR. BALFOUR THANKS DR. PAGE FOR HIS SOLICITUDE.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)
LONDON, Feb. 12.
Recd. 2-15 p.m. Feb. 13.

Mr. Balfour has sent a letter to Dr. Page, American Ambassador in London, warmly thanking America for her solicitude for British subjects in Germany, especially prisoners of war.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL CORN

INCREASED IMPORTS INTO UNITED KINGDOM.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Feb. 12.
Recd. 7-15 a.m., Feb. 13.

In view of the so-called submarine blockade, the Board of Trade figures for the imports of foreign and colonial corn into the United Kingdom last week are particularly interesting, namely wheat 2,766,200 hundredweights and maize 1,069,300, compared with 1,111,800 and 495,800 respectively for the same week last year.

GERMAN DREAD OF U. S. INTERVENTION.

ATTEMPT TO SAND-BAG MR. GERARD.

TRICKERY, ARROGANCE AND PANIC.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)
LONDON, Feb. 13.
Recd. 10-45 p.m., Feb. 13.

A combination of trickery, arrogance and panic characterises Germany's attitude to the United States as revealed in the despatches of American correspondents freed from the trammels of German censorship on their arrival in Denmark and Switzerland from Berlin.

It appears that extraordinary precautions were taken to conceal the decision to adopt unrestricted submarining which was taken at the Grand Austro-German Conference at German Headquarters on the Kaiser's birthday. Even Herr von Zimmerman did not give a hint when he saw Mr. Gerard on the eve of Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg's announcement on the 31st January. The surprise was effectual but to none more than the Germans who were absolutly dismayed at the promptness of Dr. Wilson's rupture of relations.

Then followed an amazing attempt to browbeat Mr. Gerard into singing a revised version of the Prusso-American Treaty of 1799 with a view to securing the inviolability of German property in the United States in the event of war. When Mr. Gerard refused, Count Montgelas on behalf of the Foreign Office, threatened to detain Americans in Germany. Mr. Gerard's reply that he would not be sandbagged led to the abandonment of the Attemot to hold him, and other Americans as hostages. The next move was the offer to negotiate through the Swiss Minister, with the result already cabled, which was bound to precipitate the climbdown of Germany or war.

How much Germany dreads the American intervention in spite of her bluster appears from the statement attributed to the Foreign Minister, Herr von Zimmermann on the 30th January, that if the United States would give Germany a free hand the war would end in few months.

ENEMY ATTACK IN VODEL ZONE.

REPULSED BY ITALIANS AFTER VIOLENT HAND-TO-HAND FIGHTING.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Feb. 12.
Recd. 7-15 a.m., Feb. 13.

A wireless Italian official communiqué says:—We reached the Tarvis station and repulsed an enemy attack in the Vodel zone after violent hand to hand fighting. The survivors were captured.

We reestablished our lines eastward of Gorizia and completely repulsed the enemy with serious losses. We took 100 prisoners.

POSTHUMOUS HONOURS TO A GALLANT SERGEANT.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)
LONDON, Feb. 12.
Received 7-30 a.m., Feb. 13.

The Press Bureau says:—The Victoria Cross has been awarded to Sergeant Thomas Mottershead, Royal Flying Corps.

He was attacked at an altitude of 9,000 feet and his tank was pierced and the aeroplane became enveloped in flames. Though suffering extreme torture from burns he showed conspicuous bravery, presence of mind and skill in selecting a landing place and brought back his machine into our lines, his wonderful endurance and fortitude saving his observer's life. Sergeant Mottershead subsequently succumbed to his injuries.

GENERAL BARROW RECEIVED BY THE KING.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Feb. 12.
Recd. 11-40 a.m., Feb. 13.

The King to-day received General Barrow upon his appointment as member of the India Council.

V69 ARRIVES AT A GERMAN BASE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
AMSTERDAM, Feb. 12.
Recd. 11-40 a.m., Feb. 13.

A Berlin official telegram says that V69 from Ymuiden has arrived at a German base.

FRESH VOTE OF CREDIT.

MR. BONAR LAW'S STATEMENT.

THE SALONIKA SITUATION REVIEWED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Feb. 12.
Recd. 11-40 a.m., Feb. 13.

In the House of Commons Mr. Bonar Law, introducing votes of credit amounting to 550 millions sterling to cover war expenditure to May 31st, said that the total votes of credit during the current financial year would be 1,950 millions.

The expenditure on the Army, Navy and munitions had increased by one million daily, as compared with the first sixty-three days of the financial year, owing to the increased expenditure on munitions and food. The demands of the Dominions had recently been much less than the average for the year and the Dominions were still able to finance themselves very largely. The increase in munitions was as continuous as ever. The smallest increase in any kind of shell as compared with the first year of war was 28 times. (Cheers.)

Mr. Bonar Law estimated the advances to the Allies and Dominions to March 31st would total 890 millions. He was most confident of the future. He did not know whether the new War Loan would be a success, but applications would certainly be more numerous and he believed the amount applied for would be greater than ever before.

Referring to Salonika, he stated that the British and French commanders believed that in the event of a German and Bulgarian offensive the danger from an attack in the rear would be nothing like what it was a few weeks ago, thanks to the measures decided on at the Rome Conference. That Conference had been most fruitful. For instance, it had arranged for supplies to Salonika and also that large quantities of coal for Italy should be sent overland, thus saving shipping and avoiding submarines.

LATER.

The House of Commons unanimously adopted the vote of credit.

"A KNOCK-OUT BLOW FOR ENEMY."

ADMIRAL BACON'S MESSAGE TO WAR LOAN MEETING.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Feb. 12.
Recd. 7-15 a.m., Feb. 13.

At the war loan meeting at Greenwich, Mr. Benn, M.P., read the following message from Admiral Bacon:—"If you will try to do your duty ashore by raising the loan as we are doing it on sea by sinking submarines and frustrating other evil devices, you will make the loan such a success that it will be a knock-out blow for the enemy."

RUSSIAN STAND NEAR KISELIN.

COUNTER-ATTACKS REGAIN POSITIONS ON THE DNEISTER.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Feb. 12.
Recd. 7-15 a.m., Feb. 13.

A wireless Russian official communiqué says:—The enemy under cover of a snow-storm attacked northward of Kisslin and penetrated our trenches. He was driven out.

The enemy crossed the ice on the Dniester and pressed back our fieldposts. We counter-attacked regaining our positions.

UNION EXPEDITION TO S.-W. AFRICA.

TURBULENT NATIVE CHIEF PUNISHED

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
CAPE TOWN, Feb. 12.
Recd. 8-40 p.m. Feb. 13.

It is officially announced that a small Union expedition found the followers of the turbulent native chief Mandume at Ovamboland in German South-West Africa on February 6th and killed 40 including Mandume.

Nine members of the Union force were killed and eleven wounded. No further trouble is anticipated.

TERRIBLE EXPLOSION IN HAMBURG

TWO MUNITIONS FACTORIES DESTROYED.

63 KILLED: 63 INJURED.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)
COPENHAGEN, Feb. 13.
Recd. 10-45 p.m., Feb. 13.

The "Hamburger Nachrichten" announces that a terrible explosion occurred near Hamburg. Two ammunition factories were distroyed, 63 being killed and 63 injured.

INDIAN GALLANTRY IN EAST AFRICA.

COMMANDER'S APPRECIATION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
ALLAHABAD, Feb. 13.

A "Pioneer" special cable says:—

A despatch from General Smuts speaks in high terms of the conduct of the Indian troops, and testimony to the fine work done by them is also borne by General Vanderventer in temporary command, and General Hoskins now in charge states that in particular the work of the Indian Mountain Batteries has been beyond praise. Their fulfilment of the role of Field Artillery for various mobile columns has filled the staff with high admiration. Major L. M. Davies, Captain D. D. Haskard and Subadar-Major Nur Alam are specially mentioned. The Kashmir Rifles did well and also the Faridkot and Jhind Imperial Service units. Colonel Driscoll, formerly of the Indian volunteers, who led the frontiersmen brilliantly has been again brought to notice. The Indian communication units performed great work and the railway and water supply work of the Indian Sappers is mentioned. The supply, medical and postal work of the Indian troops and above all the hard fighting of the infantry is specially mentioned.

Lieut. Pretorius, of the Intelligence Branch, a relative of the late President Pretorious of the Transvaal, is brought to notice as well as several Boer leaders of Infantry which forms a straight answer to the German attempts to instruct neutrals on the supposed dragooning of Boers in subjection. The German East Africa Boers have played a leading part. Except for the invested force, German opposition is over and the territory is being staffed by the Colonial Office.

EXCHANGE OF PRISONERS.

GERMANY ON SAFE TRANSPORT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Feb. 13.
Received 12-5 p.m., Feb. 13.

The Press Bureau issues the following:—The Foreign Office states that in pursuance of the arrangement for exchange of British and German incapacitated prisoners of war by means of a British hospitalship to and from Holland preparations were made to carry out the exchange on the 7th instant, but Germany telegraphed to the American Embassy prior to the rupture of relations with America that the departure of the hospitalship with severely wounded Germans was no longer considered safe. She suggested the transportation of wounded to and from England by Dutch paddle-steamers, which would be guaranteed a German safe-conduct, that the transport of severely wounded English prisoners should be suspended till Great Britain's reply was received and that future repatriations including German and English civil prisoners should thereafter be effected in the same manner.

The Foreign Office adds that comment on such communications seems superfluous.

NEW ORGANISATION OF POLAND.

GOVERNMENT COMMISSION IS APPOINTED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Feb. 12.
Recd. 8-40 p.m. Feb. 13.

The Government Commission has been appointed to consider the new organisation of Poland. It will assemble within a fortnight and its recommendations will be submitted to Polish leaders.

BRITISH PRISONERS IN TURKEY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Feb. 12.
Recd. 8-40 p.m. Feb. 13.

In the Commons Mr. Hope stated that the Government had made the strongest possible representations to Turkey with a view to obtaining permission for the representatives of the United States to visit the British prisoners of war. Its efforts hitherto had been unsuccessful but they would be continued.

LONDON HOTEL De LUXE

GRANT ROAD, BOMBAY.

Fitted with Electric lights and fans throughout. Up-to-date Bar, Billiards refreshments, etc. Hot meals, delicious wines and special dinners on Saturdays and Sundays Charges moderate. Apply MANAGER.

ISLINGTON REPORT.

THE HON. MR. CHAUBAL'S DISSENTING MINUTE.

INDIANS AND HIGHER SERVICES.

The following are extracts from the minute which Mr. Chaubal has appended to the Report of the Public Services Commission:—

I have signed the report as I am in agreement with its large principles, and as I support its main recommendations for the sympathetic spirit in which so far as they go they are conceived. I rather append this dissenting minute so as to indicate the direction in which, in my opinion, they might well go further to meet adequately the hopes and expectations of the reasonable portion of the Indian public without materially affecting the efficiency of the administration. The Indian view of some of the questions dealt with, or touched in the report is also different, and I have attempted to set that forth in this minute. The recommendations in the report, if accepted in their entirety, will eventually mean a fair advance over the present state of things, but the points made in this minute contain the minimum Indian demand which I think can and ought to be conceded if the reasonable aspirations of the Indian people are to be satisfied.

The relevance of the figures of material prosperity to the three great questions in connection with the services, which we have been commissioned to inquire into is not very obvious. The really important figures that have a distinct bearing on the problems before us are those relating to the intellectual progress of the country during the last 30 years. The want of careers for young men is more or less a problem of anxiety to parents in most countries, but perhaps in no country in the world is it so acute and accentuated as in India. The one career most popular and most sought after there is Government service; and a considerable part of the discontent in the "young educated" in India is due to the inadequacy of employment in the higher service. Recently, no doubt, young men from different communities have begun to look to trade, commerce and industries; but the great bulk of young men turned out from the universities look upon Government service as the only available occupation. It is necessary that this should always be present to our minds when dealing with the question of the larger employment of Indians in the higher public service.

THE EDUCATED CLASSES AND THE MASSES.

The two views on this question are fairly stated in this paragraph. But in view of the wide belief in high circles in the first of these views a closer examination of the question so far as it is material to the services concerned, and to the employment of Indians in them, is necessary. In the first place, it may be pointed out that in relation to the public services under Government there is no such class as *eastern educated classes* as distinguished or distinguishable from "the western educated classes." For such eastern education as exists now there is absolutely no scope for employment in any of the departments we have considered. If any Indians have to be employed in the higher service at all, they must be from the western educated classes, whether they *represent* the masses of the people or not. Assuming that they do not, the next step implied in the argument is that the ability or capacity to *represent* the masses must be present in anyone who claims to be entitled to enter the higher service under Government. Therefore, it is not desirable to employ a larger number of these western educated classes in the higher service, and, consequently it is impossible with safety and in the interests of these masses to narrow the field of employment for Europeans and Anglo-Indians in the higher posts under Government. To employ the educated Indian in larger numbers is, in the words of the late Sir Charles Crosthwaite, "to give a disproportionate degree of authority in the government of the masses and the aristocracy into the hands of a few thousand men whose heads have been turned by an education they have not assimilated."

WHO IS BETTER QUALIFIED?

If this argument is analysed one cannot help being struck with the assumption that this capacity to *represent* the masses is taken for granted in the European and the Anglo-Indian. It is difficult to understand exactly what is intended to be conveyed by the word "represent." If it implies a knowledge of the conditions of life of these masses, their habits, their ways of living and thinking, their wants and grievances, the ability to enter into their thoughts, and appreciate what is necessary to educate them, to give them higher ideas of life, and make them realise their duties towards all about them, there ought to be no doubt that the educated Indian has all these in a far higher degree than any European or Anglo-Indian can claim to have. The charge really is that the educated Indian has a class bias, a sort of clannishness, a tendency to favour his own caste or community in the discharge of his official duties which detract from his usefulness in the higher service, and, therefore, the presence of the European in large numbers is necessary to hold the scales evenly between these few educated thousands and the dumb and ignorant millions, who would otherwise be oppressed by them.

This is rather a shallow pretence—this attempt to take shelter behind the masses; and I think it only fair to state that the class of educated Indians from which only the higher posts can be filled is singularly free from this narrow-mindedness and class or caste bias; *e. g.*, no instances of complaint on this score as against any of the Indian members of the Indian Civil Service would be available, and I have no hesitation in endorsing the opinion of Sir Narayan Chandavarkar, in his recent contribution on village life in his tour through southern India, that the interests of the masses are likely to be far better understood and taken care of by the educated Indian than by the foreigner. As a matter of fact all the measures proposed for the regeneration of the lower and depressed classes have emanated from the educated Indians of the higher castes. The scheme for the free and compulsory education of these masses was proposed by an educated Indian of a high caste and supported mainly by the western educated classes. High-souled and self-sacrificing men are every day coming forward from this class to work whole-heartedly in improving the condition of the masses.

THE UNPALATABLE TRUTH.

Perhaps the truth, however unpalatable, is that there are still a number of the average English officials in India who have a distrust and suspicion about the educated Indian. The explanation of this is probably that given by Sir P. M. Mehta in his evidence—that the English official does not like the independence, the self-assertion and the self-respect which come naturally in the wake of education. As Dr. Wordsworth stated in his evidence before the last Commission, "deferential ignorance, conciliatory manners, and a plentiful absence of originality and independence are now, and will always be, at a premium." It is high time that this shibboleth was exploded. It is indeed hardly consistent that while on the one hand Government should foster and encourage the growth of opportunities for educated Indians for participation in public life, in the municipalities and district boards, and in the provincial and imperial legislative councils, they should, on the other, so jealously guard the entrance of educated indigenous agency into the higher and better remunerated posts in the state.

THE EXISTING PROBLEM STATED.

The questions relating to the salary, leave, pension, and prospects in the services, are, comparatively only of subsidiary importance. By far the most important part of the existing problem relates to the employment of Indians in the higher branches of the service. The lower branches of the service, and the subordinate services, have ever been and must continue to be mainly recruited from the natives of the country, partly because Europeans cannot afford to serve on the salaries generally attached to the posts in them. The question relating to their larger employment in the higher service requires, under the present political conditions of India, to be approached and looked at from a broad, far-reaching and statesmanlike point of view, and there are certain factors which must, under the present circumstances, be steadily kept in mind.

The too limited employment of Indians in the higher service is one of the main causes of the discontent and unrest which have recently become so marked among the educated classes, and about which so much has been heard and written. To understand the genesis of this unrest one must consider what young educated India is at the present day and how it has come to be what it is. Young men of the present generation do not and cannot appreciate the benefits of the British rule to the same degree as did the men of a past generation. The latter contrasted the peace and security of life and property with the troublous times before the British rule, and felt happy and contended. The young man of the present day takes these great blessings as his birthright. When western education was started and schools, colleges and universities were established, the young Indian began to study eagerly the history and literature of free and advanced western countries and the biographies of great men, studied their careers and how they struggled for freedom and liberty; he studied the birth and growth of liberal institutions in western countries, and he began to contrast their state with his own helpless dependence. A vague discontent took hold of his mind, and a wild enthusiasm to break through his environment seized him. He fancied that his progress in every direction was hampered. Nearer home he saw how a small nation, comparatively recently quite as low as his own country in civilisation, rose to splendour and worked out its own salvation. These forces, which had been working silently, found expression in the annual National Congress came to a head at the noted Surat Congress and the school of anarchy of which we now find exhibitions had its origin in this discontent. The phenomenon of practically all the higher offices in the state being monopolised by the foreigner and the European loomed large in the view of those young men, who formed originally the extremist school. A few wise and farseeing men like the late Mr. Gokhale saw the trend of events, and were afraid of the pit into which young India was being led. To counterbalance this school they wisely placed before their educated countrymen the goal of a "colonial self-government" and the privilege of the citizenship of the largest empire in the world; and they declared that as they made themselves fit for it, they would draw nearer to this goal, until India took its proper place in the empire as a self-governing colony. In the speeches in the Viceroy's Legislative Council, the restricted employment of Indians in the higher service was the frequent theme of attack on the lines on which the administration of the country was run. By their incessant efforts, they have now been able to persuade a very large body of young educated Indians to adopt this ideal, and those who believe that that ideal is attainable by self-improvement and constitutional agitation form what is recognised as the *moderate* school in Indian politics. A wider and more liberal employment of highly educated and capable Indians in the higher posts under Government will, it is believed, in no small degree strengthen this party and correspondingly break through the strength of the other school.

THE EFFECT OF THE WAR.

Since last August, however, this earnest demand for a larger employment of qualified Indian agency in the higher service has received an added force. This unfortunate war into which the whole empire has been launched, the response that India has made to the call of the empire in its need, and the generous and appreciative terms in which responsible British administrators have spoken and are speaking of the loyal support from all classes and communities in India, have raised hopes and aspirations which if not substantially satisfied will result in disappointment and cause alarming discontent. Whatever may come after a successful termination of the war, the country is now in a ferment and is anxiously awaiting the final pronouncement of this Commission for some substantial indication of the "altered angle of vision" towards Indian problems.

The question, therefore, of the proportions in which indigenous agency is to be utlised in the near future in the higher service of the state is of vital importance. These proportions must be such as will cumulatively throughout the services help to create the feeling that we Indians are in a substantial degree carrying on the government of the country. At present the Indians are far and few; and every Indian officer, whether high or low, feels that he is not serving himself or his country, but is an individual hired to labour for somebody else. He can rarely put his whole heart into the work, because he is always conscious of the presence of his taskmaster and never works but with his eyes upon his superior officer and always thinking of what he will say of the work turned out by him. To dispel this feeling there must, in the higher service in all departments of the administration, be present a large number of Indians, so that they may collectively feel that the responsibility for a strong and wise government of the people rests mainly on them. This consideration, indeed, appears to have been present to the mind of the last Commission, but I think it did not realise the extremely limited employment of the Indians in the services. They observe in their report, "As the progress of education excites in constantly increasing numbers of the natives of India an interest in their political condition, the knowledge that men of their own race and creed are freely associated with Englishmen in the government of the country will minimise any sense of subjection and enhance the sentiment of a common citizenship—a sentiment which is at once the interest of the empire and the desire of her most eminent politicians to inspire and confirm." The evidence received by us in India during the last two years has left on my mind a painful impression that a much more sympathetic treatment by, and a far more liberal association with, Englishmen is required before that sense of subjection is apparently reduced, and before the desired sentiment of a common citizenship is *created*, for at present it is indeed non-existent except perhaps in platform speeches. When, therefore, in this minute I am dissenting from the proportions allotted, in the report and annexures, to the Indians in the different services, I am doing so because I look at the question from this point of view, and I feel that the proportions recommended by the majority are insufficient and inadequate. I believe that what I claim for them in my minute would be the minimum likely to secure this end and would go far to satisfy the expectation and hope which have been raised. The whole country is even now grumbling at the fate of an innocent bill like the United Provinces Councils Bill and is afraid that this is but an indication of what it may expect. At the same time I believe that the minimum claimed for each service in this minute is that which can at the present time be conceded to India, without any loss to the British spirit of administration and perhaps with some advantage in the efficiency of the different departments.

PRIZE ESSAYS ON INDIAN EMIGRATION

Mr. T. B. Pandian, of Palamcottah, invites essays in English on Indian Emigration, considered both in its general aspect and with special reference to Ceylon and the Straits Settlements and bearing on the following points:—(a) Its History, (b) Advantages, (c) Difficulties, (d) Methods of overcoming difficulties.

The essay competition is open to all residents of India (including Native States) and of Burmah and Ceylon irrespective of age, sex or race.

The essays should be sent so as to reach the undersigned on or before the 30th June 1917.

The following ladies and gentlemen have kindly consented to be adjudicators of the merits of the essays. Miss E. Mc. Dougall, M.A., Principal, Women's Christian College, Madras; Mrs. K. Satthyanadhan, M.A., Editor, Indian Ladies Magazine. Zain-ul Abidin Sahib, Esq. B.A., Shifa-ul-Mulk, Ex-Member Legislative Council, Madras; I. Shrinivasa Iyer, Esq., B.A., F.M.U., Principal, Hindu College, Tinnevelly and E. Keyworth Esq., F.R.G.S., Palamcottah.

The first and the second essavists will be awarded gold medals and the third a silver medal.

The essay should not exceed 16 pages F'cap in manuscript written on one side only or 12 pages in type.

INDENTURED LABOUR DENOUNCED

PROTEST MEETING AT AHMEDABAD.

FULL TEXT OF MR. ANDREWS' SPEECH.

The following is the full text of Mr. Andrew's speech at the Ahmedabad Indenture Meeting on the 4th instant:—

I have one single message to give you to-night and I wish to give it with all the strength of conviction that is in me. It is this.

I have seen with my own eyes in Fiji honourable and respectable Indian women compelled on account of the indenture system to lead a life of intolerable shame. I have seen with my own eyes in Fiji, innocent little Indian babies being brought up in the midst of impurity and vice. I have seen with my own eyes in Fiji Indian men who in this country would have been living decent lives degraded to the level of brute beasts of the field and even worse.

APPEAL IN THE NAME OF HUMANITY

Therefore I make this appeal to you the citizens and the mothers of Ahmedabad in the sacred name of humanity that you will make your voice heard to-night in such a way that the Government of India will listen to your demand and abolish immediately this indenture system.

For this question of indenture is not a matter of mere commercial interest of economic advantage or disadvantage. It is a question of woman's chastity and woman's honour of childhood's innocence of manhood's freedom. And the people of India will be guilty indeed if after the exposure of this moral scandal they refuse to answer the cry for help of their brothers and sisters in Fiji. And still further I repeat what I said in Madras weighing well the words I utter and knowing quite well that they will be carried to quarters where I wish them to be carried. The Government of India itself will be guilty morally guilty if it refuses to respond to the demand of the Indian people and to answer immediately this cry for help which has come from the Indian coolies in Fiji.

Mothers of Gujarat, and gentlemen of Ahmedabad, I desire here in your city as well as elsewhere to make the issue unmistakeably plain and I speak now with the authority and conviction of one who has seen the wrong with his own eyes and felt the iron of it entering into the very soul.

Mothers of Gujarat, and gentlemen present, if after the exposure of the moral evil that has already been made if one single respectable Indian woman more goes out to a life of prostitution in Fiji the Government of India and the people of India will be held responsible. The shame of it, the guilt of it will be theirs. There are times when all political diplomacy and compromise must be brought to an end and God's own naked truth must be faced and its mandates obeyed and that hour has struck, that time has come. The Government of India has acknowledged the truth of the fact. There is no dispute about these. Here are the words of the Government of India's own despatch of Oct. 15 1916.

> "It is firmly believed and it would appear not without grave reason that the women emigrants are too often living a life of immorality in which their persons are by reason of pecuniary temptation or official pressure placed at the free disposition of their fellow recruits and even of the subordinate managing staff."

Gentlemen, of Ahmedabad, mothers of this city, these Indian women about whom the Government of India uses these appaling words are your own sisters. Do you understand these words? Do you follow their meaning? They mean that your own sisters' persons are in danger of being placed at the free disposition of the subordinate managing staff on the plantations. They mean that your own sisters' honour is in danger of being bartered for a few pieces of silver. Can you endure that? Let me tell you a true incident which took place in Fiji shortly before I came to the Islands. One of these very women was violated by a member of one of these subordinate managing staffs on sugar plantations. It was just an example of those very cases which the despatch mentions. This act on his part I was told was the culmination of a whole series of similar acts for which no redress could be obtained. After this last offence the Indian men on the estate took the Law into their hands. They overpowered the sub-manager and brought him out into the bush and hacked him to pieces with their sharp sugar cane knives. Then every single one of them 19 in number went forward together in a body and gave themselves up to justice. The prosecution tried to break down their own evidence against themselves and to find out who had actually struck the murderous blow; but each one in turn said "I did it" and gloried in the act of murder.

STORY OF A RAJPUT RECRUIT.

Let me tell you another incident from my own experience. On the very last day of my visit I went with Mr. Pearson to see a Rajput of good family who had been tempted out to Fiji by a fraudulent recruiter on the promise that he should join an Indian regiment in Fiji. When we saw him he was in a convict's cell condemned to be hanged for murder. He had done the deed of murder and his hands were stained with blood, yet I have scarcely ever seen a nobler face or a manlier bearing. He told me the whole story how he had once served in the Indian Army but had given up soldiering for a time in order to help his brother on the land. Then a fraudulent recruiter had come round and promised him a good position in a regiment in Fiji. He was eager to get back to military life and accepted the offer. But when he got to Fiji he was told that he must live in the cooly lines and work on the plantations as a common serf for five years. He rebelled against it but had been forced into submission. He told me some of the insults he had suffered. Sir, he said, they pulled my moustaches, they plucked at my beard to insult me. His eyes glittered and he showed me by a rapid gesture of his hand the insults he had suffered. Was it to be wondered at that in the midst of indescribable misery and insults such as this the Rajput had sunk at last to do what the other serfs did, quarrelled and fought at the possession of of a woman? And the woman had thrown him aside for another man. The two men had come to blows; the woman had stepped in between and slapped the Rajput in the face. At that last insult the Rajput's blood had boiled over. He took a sugarcane knife and almost severed the woman's head from her body. That was the story. And there I saw him through the iron bars of the murderer's cell. Yet murderer though he truly was I deeply pitied and respected him and a strong compassion for the man who had gone through such horrors was uppermost in my mind; for his face was brave and noble still. It was the system which was to blame not the man. And as I looked at him in his cell there I cursed the hateful system from the bottom of my heart and determined not to rest till it was abolished. After that the Rajput spoke to me of his home in Rajputana. Up to that point he had looked haggard and pale but there had been not a sign of any weakness or emotion But when he spoke about his village and when I asked him if I should go and see his family, he broke down completely. The tears streamed down his cheeks and he made no effort to restrain them. Sir, he cried what can you tell them? Can you tell them about this? The tears were in my own eyes and I took his hands through the prison bars and said good bye, without a moment's delay. I went straight to the minister of Justice and to the Governor of the Islands. They listened with great attention to what I had to say on his behalf. They had never fully understood his story before. Then to my great happiness at the first port where we landed the Governor of Fiji sent me a cablegram telling me that he had given the Rajput his reprieve and that his life was spared. But even that could not undo the horror and the wrong of those five years of misery and servitude or wash away the moral stain it had brought upon his soul. The indenture system with all its lying and fraud had wrought its havoc upon this noble human life.

INDENTURE SHOULD BE IMMEDIATELY ABOLISHED.

With the children, who are *born* in Fiji the case is worst of all. These children—I have seen the misery of it,—are brought up amid sights that innocent children should never see, and they hear daily impure words that innocent children should never hear. They begin to learn of evil from their very earliest years, they have no education, no proper home, no teaching of religion. In a large number of cases they do not even know who is their own father, not seldom their mother deserts them, or regards them as a mere encumbrance while she goes to cohabit now with this man and now with another. Again I ask, who is to blame for all this? Not the woman, not the men, not the children, but the system, the indenture system.

And so when I was told by repeated messages and letters from Fiji, that it was being openly stated there in the Islands that indenture was to continue for another five years; when corroborative evidence came to me from London that there was a real danger of such a terrible disaster, I felt the time had come to speak out, and to speak out in no uncertain voice. The despatch of the Government of India, acknowledging the immorality, the suicides, the murders, the high death rates of Fiji, is dated October 15th 1915. It is now February 1917.

Gentlemen, mothers, here present, we have waited long enough; our patience is exhausted. All that long period from October 1915 to February 1917, fresh women have been going out from our shores to lives of shame; all that time, new babies have been born under impure and immoral conditions; all that time, our Indian men have been losing their manhood and self-respect. We demand, therefore, with a united voice, that indenture should be immediately abolished.

STOP IT AT ONCE.

INDIA'S UNANIMOUS DEMAND.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

NAGPUR, Feb. 13.

An open air meeting was held this evening in the Town Hall compound, Sir Gangadhar Chitnavis presided. Mr. Polak who arrived here this morning addressed the meeting. Resolutions urging upon the Government for the immediate and unconditional abolition of the system and total prohibition and recruitment of indentured labour at least after 31st May next were proposed and carried unanimously amidst loud cheers. It was also urged that the Government should accept no scheme recommended by the forthcoming Conference in London until the public bodies of India have had the opportunity of examining such scheme and tendering their opinions thereon.

CALCUTTA, Feb. 13.

A public meeting protesting against the indenture system of labour is arranged to be held at the Town Hall early in March, the Maharaja of Cossimbazar presiding. Mr. Andrews, Mr. Polak and Mr. Gandhi are expected to be present, and to take part in the proceedings.

(From a Correspondent.)

DHULIA, Feb. 12.

A public meeting of the citizens of Dhulia was held on the 11th instant to protest against the continuance of the indentured labour system and against the recommendations of the Public Services Commission. The Hon. Mr. Garud presided.

The following resolutions were passed:—

This public meeting of the citizens of Dhulia, while thanking his Excellency Lord Chelmsford for his sympathetic attitude towards the abolition of the system of indentured labour, strongly protests against the continuance of that system which is immoral and humiliating to the honour and self-respect of Indians and requests its immediate abolition.

The citizens of Dhulia in public meeting assembled, express their deep feelings of disappointment at the recommendations of the Public Services Commission, which fall far short of the legitimate aspirations and humbly request that these recommendations may be so sympathetically considered by the Government of India as to give effective voice to Indians in the administration of their own country.

ARRAS DAYLIGHT RAID

EASE THAT SURPRISED THE BRITISH

A special despatch to "The Times" from British Headquarters dated Jan. 7, says:—

In the big raid south-east of Arras yesterday the task involved a front of 2,000 yards. Both English and Scottish troops were engaged between Arras and Tilloy. At 11-30 on the morning of the 6th we began a bombardment of the enemy's lines of exceptional severity.

Our airmen co-operated with their usual audacious skill. They flew in coveys over the German positions. One pilot, to confirm a first impression, came down to within a few hundred feet of the German trenches; and it should be remembered that on this part of the front the enemy's defences are every bit as formidable as they once were on the Somme. The light was not so very good, either. It was really against accurate observation. All, for instance, that could be seen by observers of our artillery work was the flashing and glowing of the shells bursting in a haze. Nevertheless, the spotting by our airmen for our artillery was wonderfully well done; as the infantry found when they "went over."

SMOKE BARRAGE PROTECTION.

Our men, protected by a smoke barrage, made for the German lines at a few minutes past 3. They met with a reception which surprised them; for the fact is they found no opposition at all worth mentioning. There were some scuffles on the wings, and a little bombing, but, as things go now, not enough to interest our fellows when referring to it afterwards. And it was only on the wings that this bickering occurred.

The advancing troops reached the German front line to find the wire cut to pieces and the trenches in ruins. But nobody was there—not even a machine-gunner. The place had been vacated. The dug-outs were blown in, evidence collected, the place surveyed—all without any opposition—and the men then advanced to the second line. Here it was the same thing over again. There was such an uncanny ease about the job that it was thought the Boche had designed some new dodge and was awaiting the moment to set it working, whatever it was.

Having attended to whatever was in the second line which our guns had not smashed, the troops, still looking for the Boche, went over to hunt for him in his third line. He was not even there. Very definitely he had gone out. The third line, with its wire, was in the same mess as the first, and wherever the ruin was not sufficiently complete it was made so. So the raid was complete.

NOTHING IN SIGHT.

"Then there was nothing else to do," explained a Scottish officer to me. He had not then got over the surprise of this extraordinary experience. "I got up on the parados of the Boche third-line trench and smoked a cigarette. There was nothing in sight. Once or twice when on the way I saw, some distance off, a few Germans scurrying for their lives. But the whole business did not seem real. Even from that back trench I did not see a live German, nor any sign that he was about. We got no machine-gun fire when advancing, and the amount of shell fire when going back was not enough to make us hurry."

Some officers of another regiment engaged had a similar experience. There were casualties, but considering the size of the operations they were astonishingly slight. There is no need to speculate as to what may be the significance of the non-resistance of the enemy during this raid, because generalisations in this war are almost invariably misleading.

PASSPORT REGULATIONS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Feb. 13.

It is understood that passport arrangements relating to India are to be made more rigid and of universal application. The new regulations will provide that with certain exceptions no person will be allowed to land in India from abroad or to leave it by sea for any other country without passport, exceptions being pilgrims and labourers in batches, who will be covered by general certificate.

REPLIES FROM LOCAL GOVERNMENTS

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Feb. 13.

Government of India have now received nearly all the replies from local Governments to their letter of the 1st July in which they invited opinions as to the future system of emigration to Fiji and West Indies Islands. The report of the mission which was despatched to Ceylon and the Federated Malay States is expected before the end of the present month.

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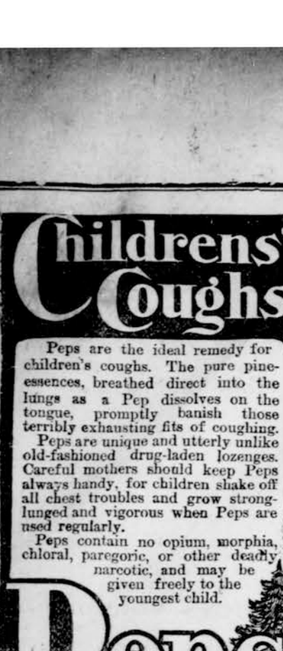

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HIGH COURT.

ORIGINAL SIDE.

JOINT HINDU FAMILY PROPERTY.

A PARTITION SUIT.

(Before Justice Marten.)

RAMVALLABH HARMUKHRAI v. GOPIRAM HARMUKHRAI AND OTHERS.

This was a suit for the partition of a Hindu joint family property.

The plaintiff and the first two defendants were members of a joint Hindu family, which carried on a commercial or trading business at Bombay and Ramghad. The father of the plaintiff and the first and second defendants, one Khetsidas Harmukhrai, managed this business in his lifetime. During his lifetimes the business was generally carried on under the name of Khetsidas Harmukhrai, but the family also carried on business in partnership with one Ram Shamal Jethmal at Calcutta in piece-goods yarn and other goods during the years 1888 to 1899. Khetsidas Harmukhrai, the father, died on 6th June 1906 and at that time all his three sons were minors. Khetsidas also left a widow and the defendants alleged and the plaintiff denied that she managed the family from the father's death down to her own death in 1904.

After the father's death the family continued to carry on the business under the firm name of Khetsidas Harmukhrai. About December 1903 the firm entered into partnership in Bombay with one Gopinath in respect of cottonfly and hemp, and into partnership with Gopinath's nephew Shamrao as regards piece-goods. Gopinath however, remained as before outside the piece-goods line of business. These partnerships were carried on under the name of Khetsidas Harmukhrai and Co. These partnerships arose from the fact that Gopinath was the manager of Isaac Wright and Co., that a close business relationship had existed between the family firm and Isaac Wright and Co., under various agreements and that the family firm had financed Isaac Wright and Co. as exporters and importers of goods, advances having been made in the lifetime of K. Harmukhrai not only against piece-goods but also against hemp and cottonfly. When these partnerships started the family firm appeared to have financed the cottonfly, hemp and piece-goods lines of business as before. The plaintiffs however contended that the family firm as a partner then for the first time became interested in the profits and losses of this business and that in fact its share was a controlling one. The family firm retained its old office in the bazaar, while the partnership opened an office in the Fort. At first the partnership made a profit in all three lines of business. Subsequently, particularly in consequence of a fire in April 1907, which destroyed a large quantity of hemp and cotton fly which had been underinsured and, owing also to other causes there were losses, amounting to Rs. 1,46,000 in cottonfly and hemp and Rs. 11,677 in piece-goods. As a result of the losses the partnerships were dissolved in 1907. The family continued to do business till 1910 when the business was closed and there was a partition in which the plaintiff was made to bear his share of these losses. In 1911 the plaintiff, who was then a minor, brought the present suit in effect to set aside that partition and to have a new partition. Particulars were given by the plaintiff of the grounds on which he claimed that the partition of 1910 was unfair: these particulars alleged that no share of the losses ought to be debited to the plaintiff's share, that the defendants had under-insured the cottonfly and hemp goods, and that business in cotton fly, hemp and piece-goods ought never to have been done. The parties had come to terms on certain points and at the trial only two issues remained for disposal by the Court: (1) whether the plaintiff should be debited with 1/3rd of the loss in (a) the cottonfly and hemp business and (b) the piece-goods business carried on under the name of Khetsidas Harmukhrai and Co. or Khetsidas Harmukhrai: (2) a matter of account depending on the decision of the 1st issue. The plaintiff disputed liability for the above losses on the grounds that these losses arose not from the old family business but from a new business; that there was no power to carry on any new business and that even if there was such a power it should not have been exercised; and that in any event his brothers were liable for the fire losses which arose from under insurance. The defendants joined issue on all these issues and the arguments and evidence, which extended over many days were principally directed towards the questions whether the cotton fly, hemp and piece-goods lines of business were new businesses and as to what were the powers of a manager of a joint Hindu commercial or trading family in a case where the parties concerned were brothers and one was a minor.

Mr. Inverarity, Mr. Bahadurji, Mr. Desai and Mr. Moos appeared for the plaintiff.

The Hon. the Advocate-General and Mr. Kanga appeared for the first defendant.

Mr. Setalvad and Mr. Mulla appeared for the 3rd defendant.

THE JUDGMENT.

His Lordship, in delivering judgment, first admitted to in detail to the facts of the case and then turned to consider what was the family business in Khetsidas Harmukhrai's life-time, for, in his Lordship's opinion, that obviously was a most important question. His Lordship went into the evidence and described and discussed the various items of business which were done by the family in Khetsidas's life time. How was that business to be described, as a whole? The answer was that only the most general terms could be used and it might be described in some such terms as these viz., as being that of general merchants and financiers, including that of dealers in cotton, miscellaneous produce and other goods. That being the nature of the family business did dealings in cotton fly, hemp and piece-goods, fairly come within its scope? The plaintiff said "No," because dealing in cotton fly and hemp, as opposed to advances on cotton fly and hemp, had not taken place in Khetsidas's life time and because dealings in piece-goods had taken place 6 or 7 years before his death and were therefore too far back to be taken into account. However a fallacy underlay the plaintiff's argument and that was that dealing in a new article was necessarily new business. That was not so. In the present case the family business as merchants was admittedly a very wide one and, in his Lordships opinion, in Khetsidas's life-time the family was prepared to transact any line of business fairly coming within that of a merchant's. His Lordship therefore held that business in cotton fly, hemp and piece-goods was a carrying on of the business which descended or survived to the joint Hindu family on the death of Khetsidas the father.

MANAGER'S POWERS.

His Lordship then proceded to discuss the question whether, as a matter of law, the manager of a joint Hindu family, although not the father, would be entitled to start such new business. He referred to and discussed the cases in I. L. R. 26 Bom. 206; 3 Cal. Weekly Notes 134 and 6 Cal. Weekly Notes 429; and said that, there being, so far as he was aware, no direct authority on the point, he was thrown back on the general principles which governed the constitution of a joint Hindu trading family and the relations of its members *inter se*. Applying those general principles to the present case and giving full effect to the underlying spirit viz., of close family union coupled with trust in the prudent exercise of the manager's wide powers, his Lordship held that in the present case the manager had power to open these lines of business even if (contrary to the view taken by his Lordship) they were new businesses and not a carrying on of the old family business. The question whether the manager or, in the case of a single business would have power to start some entirely different business, his Lordship left open for future consideration, if necessary. As to under-insurance, his Lordship thought that it was a case of being wise after the event and that it was a common misfortune which the plaintiff must bear equally with his brothers. There was a judgment for the defendants on the first issue with costs. The 2nd issue did not arise.

Solicitors for the plaintiff with Bhaishanker, Kanga and Girdharlal.

Solicitors for the defendants: Soonderdas and Co.

BOMBAY POLICE COURTS.

THE COTTON BALES CASE.

STATEMENT OF THE FIRST ACCUSED,

Before the Third Presidency Magistrate at the Esplanade Police Court Mathradas Narandas of the firm of Messrs. Mathradas Goculdas and Company charged Manilal and Nanalal with cheating, forgery and abetment in respect of a number of cotton bales. Mr. H. A. H. Payne appeared for the complainant; Messrs. J. D. Davar and S. G. Velinker instructed by Mr. Wadia of Messrs. Edgelow, Gulabchand and Wadia defended.

The accused No. 1 stated in his statement that he had committed no offence. When samples were drawn there were persons called "datalias" whose duty it was to look after and handle the bales. He came to know after the dispute arose that it was the mistake of "datalias," as they had shown the wrong stack of bales from which the samples were drawn, hence Neemuch Cotton came to be delivered to Goculdas Madhawji and Company in place of Khamgam cotton. He did not know how the marks K. M. N. came to be marked on the bales which were bought in the town. He alone looked after the cotton business of Mirzamal Motilal, and he was neither present when the cotton was brought in nor at the time of weighment. The sale of ready goods was looked after by the second accused. He was Mr. Motilal's partner in the mucadami business, and the second accused was a paid servant.

The second accused stated that so far as the sale of ready goods was concerned he worked under the directions of the first accused, and he had no concern with Mr. Motilal's other business.

The case was adjourned at this stage.

HABITUAL THIEVES.

ALL ACCUSED SENTENCED.

Before the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Fuller charged (1) Vishwas Sakharam, (2) Aga Nanekhan, (3) Ramjan Saibob and (4) Ismail Shabuddin, with being members of a gang of persons, for the last three months combined together for the purpose of habitually committing theft of bicycles, collectively valued at Rs. 917. The accused were dealt with under Section 401 of the Indian Penal Code, all the original twelve charges being combined into one namely that of belonging to a gang of habitual thieves. There were many complainants. The prosecution case was that Police Constable No. 352A. in the course of his enquiries, on account of complaints made to the Police, went to a bicycle shop in Mutton Street belonging to one Jamal and took down the numbers of the whole lot of bicycles in the shop. It was found on a reference to the records in the Police Office that one of the cycles in the shop was stolen about two months ago. When the same sepoy went to the shop the next day the owner told him that the particular machine had been sold by him to a Marwadi at Moreland Road for Rs. 40, which again had been bought by him from accused No. 1 for Rs. 30. On the first accused's house being searched four other cycles were recovered and he made a statement which led to the remaining accused being arrested. It was stated that the fourth accused who had a shop at Bellasis Road for repairing and enamelling cycles had formerly employed the first two accused: and the third accused who lived at Madanpura in an Improvement Trust Chawl had in his room a box of four cycles packed ready for sending to Futhegarh, in addition to a new machine. The connection of the second and fourth accused was also satisfactorily proved. The second accused who had three previous convictions was sentenced to eighteen months' rigorous imprisonment and the rest to one year's rigorous imprisonment.

A FALSE CASE.

ALLEGED ROBBERY.

In the Court of the Fourth Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Sykes charged three women and three men with assaulting and robbing 175 rupees from a Sikh carpenter belonging to the Railway workshop at Dadar. The accused were defended by Mr. Azad, Barrister, instructed by Mr. Chatrapati.

The Sikh's story was that he had gone to Falkland Road for a walk in the evening. He heard some music in one of the houses and being attracted by it he went into the room, where he was atacked by six men and three women. They had seen the money with him when he had pulled out the bundle of notes. He then informed the police and the accused were arrested.

The defence was that the Sikh was rude to one of the girls and as some of the accused intervened, he assaulted them. They had great difficulty in turning him out of the room and had not taken any money from him.

His worship, in discharging all the accused, remarked that he was almost inclined to deal with the Sikh harshly for bringing this false charge, but since he was told that he was penniless he would not do so.

RASH AND NEGLIGNIT DRIVING.

MOTOR-DRIVER FINED RS. 45.

Before the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Deputy Inspector Fitzgerald charged Jaffer Hossain Razzak Hossain, driver of motor car No. 5257, with driving his car in a rash and negligent manner. The prosecution story was that while taxi No. 3936 was being driven by Temurasp Fardunji towards Princes Dock along Frere Road and approached the corner of Fort Street, the accused's car drove up through the street and dashed into the taxi damaging its left rear part. The accused's motor car was also damaged. It was submitted that the accused's car was being driven fast and was on the wrong side of the road. He pleaded guilty to the charges and was fined Rs. 45.

GAMBLERS SENTENCED.

Before the Chief Presidency Magistrate at the Esplanade Police Court, Inspector O'Brien charged Yacoob Karim and seven others with being found gambling in a house at Bapty Road on the 12th instant. Two packs of cards, some dice and Rs. 6-8-3 were found on the floor. The accused pleaded guilty to the charge. The first accused was fined Rs. 25 and the others Rs. 10 each.

TRAVANCORE CHRISTIAN SUCCESSION ACT.

DEWAN THANKED,

(From our Special Correspondent.)

TRIVANDRUM, Feb. 13.

Last evening a crowded public meeting was held at the Victoria Jubilee Town Hall at the invitation of leading Christians of this State to present an address to Dewan Krishnan Nair for getting the Christian Succession Bill passed into law. The meeting was presided over by Mr. A. R. Cumming, British Resident. In the course of his speech the Chairman explained the object of the law which was to remove the difficulties long felt by the Christians and to place on a definite statutory basis Christian Succession, which was uncertain in the extreme. He characterised the Act as a courageous and well considered piece of social legislation, calculated to secure the greatest good to the greatest number. In conclusion, he expressed regret having to leave Travancore on considerations of health.

The address was then read by a former non-official member and presented to the Dewan, who replied in suitable terms. He said that all the judges of the former Sadir Court and present High Court of Travancore for the past forty years, had regretted the absence of a similar law, for want of which they had to decide cases relating to Christian Succession on their own notions of equity, justice and good conscience. The present law has removed all that uncertainty and vagueness. The Dewan added that the law has been blessed.

SOLDIER'S DYING APPEAL.

SOLEMN WARNING AGAINST "SPECTRE OF PEACE."

A correspondent of "The Times" received a letter from a Major of the R.A.M.C. asking him to visit in a certain hospital a dying soldier—a corporal—who had "a message" to give him. The soldier, a Welshman, had undergone two amputations and was suffering from abdominal wounds. Before joining the Army he had been a platform speaker and an opponent of national service and militarism generally.

When the correspondent reached the dying man's bedside he learned that the "message" was a warning to the people against an unsatisfactory peace.

"They say," he said, "that people will take notice of what a man says from his heart, when he's dying. I've somehow lost any skill I used to have in putting a case. Talk doesn't amount to much in soldering, you know. But if only you can somehow put it for me; get what I want to say to them; to the people—God bless 'em—they'll understand. . . . As sure as God is in Heaven, my friend, if our people are deceived at this stage, then all the tens of thousands of 'bits' that have been done by our men; yes, and by the hundreds of thousands of Allied soldiers who have gone West with a sure faith in their hearts; all will be made a mockery and a waste."

After a protest against the "fog of peace vapourings" raised by "honest dupes, perverse cranks, or treacherous blackguards," the soldier said: "This is my dying message to my fellow-countrymen at home. The one mainspring of the strength and endurance that has protected all the world west of that blood-soaked line from the North Sea to Switzerland is the sure knowledge that we fight, not for this or that country or territory, but for the salvation of humanity, and the preservation of decency and freedom and justice, as we understand them; and the sure faith that if we are steadfast we must triumph, that if we triumph it is for good and all, that this shall be the last struggle, the last sacrifice, and that, by it, we earn real safety and security for our children and for their children.

OUR GLORIOUS DEAD.

"That greater motive that any one country can supply is what the Franco-British line has fed and lived and fought on, and will fight on to the end. That is the spirit which has carried even men who cannot understand and recognise it, smiling into the presence of Death himself.

"Morally, Germany was beaten before the end of 1914, and knows it. In a military sense she is not yet beaten, and will not be for months to come. Her war machine is a great and terrible engine of destruction and of enforced martyrdom, prepared through forty years to do its present devilish work.

"Until the Bosch is beaten and broken, in the full military sense no other reward for our sacrifices, no better legacy for our children can possibly be won, than a miserable, mocking spectre of peace, based upon —what? Upon German promises! Would you have our own glorious dead mocked, our own yet unborn children betrayed, by the bartering of our sacrifices for German promises?

"The heart of our people is sound as a bell, and their minds are set. Do not suffer them to be poisoned into blind gropings after treachery, by the vapourings of either traitors, cranks, or fools. Let the country but be true, true to the bitter end to its fighters; and its fighters will be true to the country and its sacred cause."

In the early morning of the last day of 1916 (writes the correspondent) the corporal passed away very peacefully to the rest he had earned.

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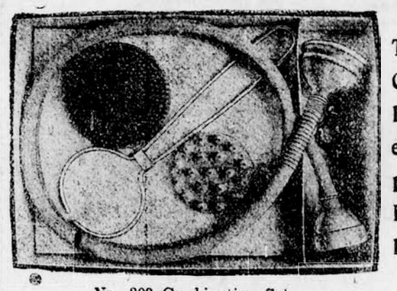

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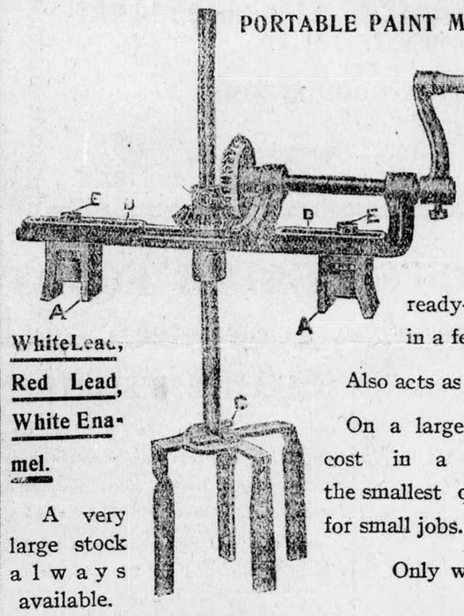

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BRITISH PRISONERS TORTURED.

BRUTAL DEGRADATIONS.

Reuter's Agency states that with the arrival in this country a few days ago of the first Englishmen and Englishwomen who have been prisoners of the Germans in East Africa since the outbreak of war, and who were released when the Belgians captured Tabora, a picture in proper perspectice is available of the terrible treatment meted out to them by the Germans. Hitherto, owing to the absence of much information on the subject, and the fact that communication with the German colony was impossible, there was a feeling in England that, on the whole, the Germans in East Africa had accorded better treatment to their captives than was known to be the case elsewhere. It is true that, doubtless fearing reprisals, the Germans became considerate, and even friendly towards the end, but this change of attitude only came about as the Belgians were at the point of reaching Tabora. Until then, the record of the degradation to which English university men, wealthy planters, military prisoners, and others were subjected, and the horrible experiences of English ladies, is as revolting as any in the history of German "Kultur," says the "Daily Telegraph."

Among those who returned home a few days ago is the Rev. E. F. Spanton, Principal of St. Andrew's College, Zanzibar, who was on a tour of school inspection in the German colony on the outbreak of war. After their release he and his companions had to undertake a hard journey, involving a walk of 300 miles to Mwanza, on Lake Victoria, by which route they reached British territory, a journey the arduous character of which was accentuated by the condition of the travellers after two and a half years of German captivity. In an interview with Reuter's representative, Mr. Spanton said:

The real point is that the Germans from the first did their best to destroy British prestige. They were brutal and cruel in the prosecution of a deliberate policy to this end. They made both civilian and military prisoners do the lowest kind of work in order that they might lose caste before the Africans. For great distances throughout Africa the news was passed that we were German slaves. This was drummed into the people on every opportunity, and by all kinds of propaganda, and even the native German soldiers referred to us as slaves. Carrying out their plan of putting white under black, they actually set both civilian and service prisoners to work as labourers to native masons.

JEERING NATIVES.

Their treatment of Indian officers who were prisoners of war was abominable. These, including a near relative of a Maharajah, were treated absolutely as low caste natives. In pursuance of a definite policy, British prisoners in the scantiest of clothing were set to pull a lorry through the streets—work usually done by oxen—in full view of the jeering natives, and one could see an English university graduate hoeing up a native garden patch, or a wealthy rubber planter cleaning out native latrines.

All this had a great effect on the native mind, and the news of the degradation of British and other European men and women. All this was flashed across Africa.

We were very badly fed, and protests were overruled. We were told that prisoners of war had no rights whatever, and warned that further complaints would involve three days' bread and water. For two and a half months the staple food at one camp was inferior millet, grown by the natives, chiefly for beer, and, owing to its injurious effect, only eaten by the African when mixed with other grain. This brought about all sorts of gastric trouble. Even the native soldiers protested. All this time proper food was available only two hours away.

At Tabora eighty-six of us—men of all nationalities and stations in life—were herded in a corrugated shed which was so crowded that the beds touched one another. Sanitation there was none and as we were locked up at seven at night until six the next morning the conditions were awful. As if we had not to endure enough, the Germans perpetrated the outrage of making native soldiers with loaded rifles march up and down inside the shed all night. From a military point of view, the sentries were useless—it was only meant as another degradation for us, for one could not imagine a greater outrage than to place a native guard in a white man's bed-room. As a refinement of cruelty, the Germans took away our boots when they locked us up for the night. As it was not until nine that we were allowed to go to bed, and we were locked up at seven, we had to endure tortures from scorpions and mosquitoes during the period of their greatest activity. For four or five months we had to live in this shed, in conditions which it is quite impossible to describe.

TREATMENT OF WOMEN.

The treatment of the ladies was especially bad. They were required to do their own house work and also six hours' work for the Government every day. They protested against being set to tasks which would assist the enemy, and were threatened with bread and water. They had to make underclothing for the troops. In the case of some of the more elderly and weakly ladies permission was asked that they might employ boys at their own expense. This was refused. While being conveyed from one camp to another, thirty English ladies, nine Englishmen, and about forty native prisoners were shut up in an iron railway shed (again without the slightest pretence of sanitation) for one whole night and most of the next day. Half-drunken guards were in charge of them for a considerable time they were without food or water, and their sufferings were terrible. On another occasion a caravan of men and women were sent on a long march of ten days under escort. It was pointed out that in the interests of decency tents must be provided for the ladies. Although these were obtainable the officer applied to refused permission, and replied: "What have —— Englishwomen to do with decency?" Once, by direct orders of the Chief of the Staff, Captain Willmann, a party of us were sent on a railway journey of nineteen hours and deliberately kept without food.

As soon as the Germans began to see that their colony was going grievances were redressed. Fearing reprisals, they suddenly discovered that there were proper recognised methods of treating prisoners, and when the advancing Belgians were fifty miles from Tabora the German attitude completely changed. The Belgians behaved splendidly to the Germans on entering Tabora—a great contrast to the manner in which the latter had behaved to us.

A GERMAN PEACE.

WHAT IT WOULD MEAN.

In a special article in "Lloyd's News" Mr. T. P. O'Connor deals with the questions which have arisen on Germany's proposals of peace. Germany claims to be victorious by sea and land, and, he points out, while one dismisses the claim as to the sea affair, "it is not so easy to dismiss the claim as to triumph by land. Germany still holds all Belgium, a portion of the territory of France, it has conquered and holds the greater part of Serbia, it has conquered and holds a great part of Russian Poland, it has conquered, and possibly may hold for some time, the greater part of Roumania. It is impossible, therefore, to dismiss from our own minds—it is still more difficult to dismiss from the minds of the German people themselves—that this is a partially justified boast." Therefore, a peace made now would be with a Germany which at least thought herself triumphant, which in turn meant the vindication and prolongation of the rule of the soldiers in that country. Germany attempted to murder Europe in her sleep, now claimed the right to withdraw from the struggle, and could demonstrate that, though the attempt had failed, it had not been either beaten or punished. "She could say to the people that she had only to await a more favourable opportunity to renew the attempt. That, again, is to say that, instead of finishing the job now of protecting Europe against any such murderous assault on her liberties, we should have to start on the job all over again. That, again, in its turn, means that we should have to begin on the very day after such a peace to make our preparations for the next war, to establish conscription permanently, to spend some two hundred millions a year in war preparations for ten, twenty, thirty, forty, fifty years, as France had to do; in short, such a peace would be a truce between two wars, and not the end of a war."

The writer discusses the views which our Allies must hold regarding a peace under present conditions, and concludes: "To me the utmost, the coldest, the clearest judgment I can give on the proposals is, therefore, that there could be but one answer, and that is the answer given by our Allies and by us. We cannot, in duty to ourselves, in duty to our consciences as men, as Christians, as citizens of a liberty-loving Empire—we cannot take up any attitude, give any answer, but an emphatic No. It is an answer we know that will cost us dear, but it is the only safe, honest answer that is worthy of our nation."—"Morning Post."

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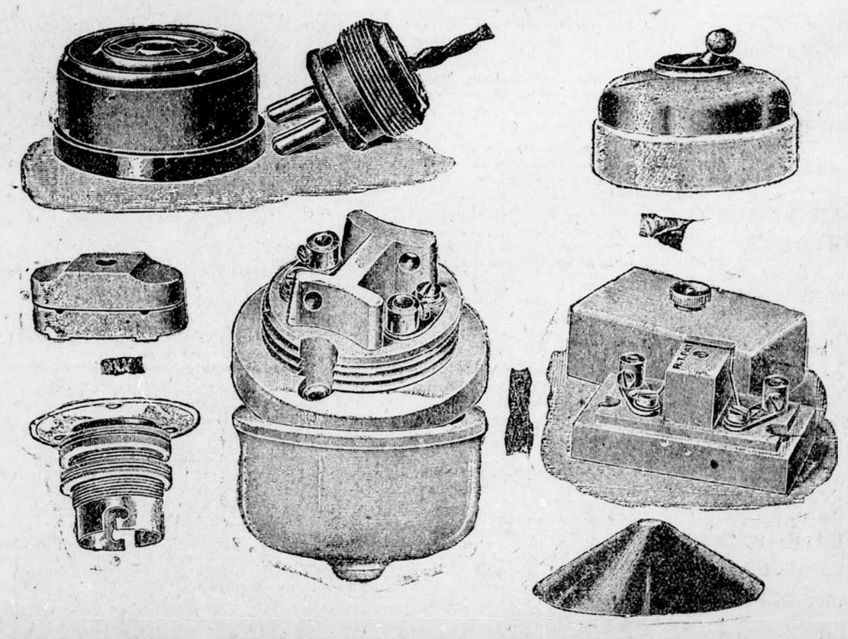

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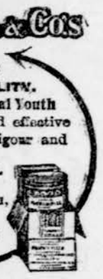

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MOROCCO DAYS.

A CIRCUS AT THE COURT.

When Mulai Abdul Aziz first issued from the seclusion of his palace, where, on account of his extreme youth, he had passed the first four or five years of his reign, it was everybody's purpose to keep him amused, writes the Tangier correspondent of "The Times." The powerful Grand Vizier, Bu Ahmed, held absolute sway and had no intention of surrendering his position even in favour of the gentle, quiet youth who had inherited the throne. So the only statecraft they allowed their young lord and master to learn was the letting off of fireworks, the pressing of the buttons of Kodak cameras, and trick bicycle riding, at all three of which, under apt tutelage, his Majesty soon became an adept.

It was at this moment that a strong and good adviser might have prolonged the life of an independent Morocco, for although possessed of no great attainments or will-power, Mulai Abdul Aziz was thoughtful, intelligent, and desirous of doing well. It was no easy matter, however, at Marakesh, the southern capital, where the Court at this time was in residence, to keep the young Sultan amused. Situated 100 miles from the nearest port, which itself was 300 miles down the Altantic coast, communication with Europe was necessarily very slow, and the Sultan's ever-increasing orders of European goods took long to carry out. Often, too, the heavy Atlantic swell rendered impossible communication between the ships and the shore for weeks together.

THE SPANISH CIRCUS LADY.

The Sultan's amusers were at their last resources. Fireworks were played out; bicycle tricks had led to bruises and sprains; and even photography had lost its pristine interest. At this critical moment came word of a belated circus at one of the coast towns. It must naturally have been a very poor circus ever to have found itself at that dreary little port, but its advent was welcomed as enthusiastically as if it had been Barnum's entire show. Imperial letters were directed to the local Kaids and Governors, agents rushed wildly to and fro, and eventually the circus, bag and baggage, consisting of a dozen people and three or four horses, started out across the weary plains of Morocco to obey the royal command. It all took time, and meanwhile in Court circles it was the absorbing topic of conversation. One or two serious rebellions among the tribes, and an acute quarrel with the Government of a European Power, passed into temporary oblivion.

Now the proprietress of this circus was an extremely stout Spanish lady of uncertain age, on whose corpulent body the rough jogging on a mule for more than a hundred miles had left almost as painful an impression as the discomfort, heat, and worry of the journey had upon her temper. She herself took no active part in the performance, and it was on this account, and to her intense indignation and wrath, that she was refused admittance to the Court of the palace in which the Sultan was to witness the show. His Majesty's orders were that none but the actual performers should be allowed to enter.

So the fat lady and one or two of the employees of the circus remained in an outer courtyard, adjoining the enclosure in which the Sultan, seated under a gorgeous tent, was witnessing the performance. A wall some 20ft. in height separated these two courts, and in the outer one, where the fat lady found herself, the Sultan had been building some additions to the palace and a pile of stone, mortar, and other material reached almost to the top of the wall. The lady was both angry and bored, nor were a flock of gazelle and a few fine specimens of mouflon—Barbary wild sheep—that roamed about the enclosure sufficient to keep her amused.

ENTER THE MOUFLON.

To have received a Royal command to come all that way to the Moorish capital, and then to be deprived of the glory of seeing her own circus performing before a real Sultan was more than she could bear, and she straightway began to climb the great heap of building material that lay piled against the wall. It was hard work, nor was her figure suited for such mountain climbing, but she was to receive assistance from a source undreamed of. Affected, no doubt, by her slow progress in a sport of which he himself was so proficient the old ram mouflon lightly bounded after her. Balancing himself for a moment on his hind legs he lunged forward and butted the fat lady so successfully from below that her ascent was materially assisted. In a series of repeated bounds owing to no voluntary action on her own part, she found herself pantingly grasping the top of the thick wall.

Meanwhile the performance of the circus was progressing to the Sultan's satisfaction. Suddenly, however, an expression of wrathful consternation became visible in his face, and, speechless, he pointed at the wall. There, far above, was the agonized and purple visage of the fat lady, peering down at the Sultan and his court. In a moment the officers of the suite were shouting and gesticulating to her to retire. But the only reply they received was the sudden vision of a considerable portion of her immense body, as the playful mouflon, himself invisible, gave her another hoist up. At last all her body was on the wall, to which she clung for dear life with arms and legs, as she lay extended on its summit. It was at this moment that the mouflon appeared. With a majestic bound he leaped on to the summit, stood for a moment poised on his hind legs, then suddenly dropped and with a terrific prod from his wide horns butted the fat lady at least a yard along the wall. He was evidently intent upon taking her round the entire circuit of the courtyard.

For a few moments there was turmoil. The Sultan sat silent and amazed, while the Cabinet Ministers all shouted to the lady to disappear—which she was certainly most anxious to do. The slaves, more wisely, pelted the mouflon with stones and drove him from his point of vantage. Then slowly the lady disappeared—the fat legs first, then the heaving mass of body, and finally even the purple face was seen no more.

FAITH AND REASON.

THE NEW RELIGIOUS ENERGY.

The most hopeful fact about religion now is the flow of intelligence into it. A general ago intelligence, says a correspondent to "The Times," when it concerned itself with religion, usually took the form either of learning or of apology. That is to say, it was occupied rather with the past than with the present, and there always seemed to be some unreality in its activities. It assumed that its task was only to preserve; it commented and explained it did not try to create. In the last century the religious controversies were between those who would preserve all the assertions of the past and those who, whether within the Church or outside it, would deny some of them. Both took it for granted that the faith was complete; the only question was whether or not it had gone too far and asserted too much.

Now the question is rather whether we cannot find a better expression for the faith and this question is one with which the intellect can concern itself without any sense of unreality. A dogma is no longer something to be merely attacked or defended; it is seen to be the form given in the past to a certain belief and a form which therefore is not necessarily final or perfect. It may be improved or changed altogether without changing the belief which it expresses, and the intellectual effort now is to discover the precise nature of that belief. Therefore it is no longer an effort of attack or defence, but rather one of discovery, and it implies co-operation rather than controversy.

Hence the great desire felt by all religious people for unity. They desire it because they feel that the old differences no longer have any reality. They are not attacking or defending; rather they are, like men of science, all discovering and able to help each other in the task of discovery. What we ask now is, What do we really believe? And our aim is to know what we do believe and to express our belief in our own terms. Further, we have the conviction that, if only we can find that expression, we shall find also that there is little difference in our beliefs. It is the more or less obsolete expressions of the past that make the differences seem much greater than they are. And so, among religious people, the desire to make proselytes has almost ceased, for they see that there is something unreal in the effort to convince people that some one past expression of belief is better than another, when what is needed is a present expression convincing in its own truth and beauty. Religion in this respect is very like art. If it is to live and not to be a matter only for specialists and antiquaries it must find its own living expression in every age. Michelangelo may be the greatest artist that ever lived; but, if we really care for art, we cannot live on his works; we want painting and sculpture of our own time to express ourselves, and the production of them is the natural expression of our own love of art. But in the matter of religion we are all artists, and must all produce our own natural expression of our beliefs, which will necessarily differ from the expressions of the past if they are our own and sincere.

THE LINE OF ADVANCE.

So long as the intelligence was concerned merely with attacking or defending dogmas this was not understood; and it was supposed that religion itself must be destroyed or changed with any change in its expression. This idea prevailed because religion was thought of as something handed down from the past, something which the present could only preserve or destroy. Now we think of it as something which springs up fresh in the hearts of men, as a living fact like art, and one which no change of expression can destroy. We have in fact a much greater faith in it, and in the nature of man. We believe that truth is born in men's minds as well as error; that it is something which man recognizes, not something which he has to accept in mere blind obedience. And for this truth, since it is his, he must find his own expression. The old notion was that men would naturally believe any folly and wickedness about the universe; and that they could be preserved from these only by precise statements of the truth, which must be always the same, and which they must accept if they were not to yield to the naughtiness of their own hearts. This notion was not faith but unfaith; the religious faith is that men have a desire for the truth and a power of recognizing it, and of giving their own expression to it; and further that, so far as they are filled with a sincere desire for it they will attain to it, and therefore to the same belief.

What we need therefore is not blind obedience, but sincerity of desire, and in the results of that desire, wherever it exists, we must have faith. Also sincerity of desire is encouraged in men by the free play of the intelligence. So long as they are told not to seek, but to obey, the truth, presented to them as something discovered once and for all in the past, does not seem to them worth having. They must have faith in their own power of recognizing it if they are to desire it passionately. That is how science has flourished in our time; it has been a quest of the truth, impassioned by the faith that it can be recognized when seen, and freed from the burden of authority. Only so will religion flourish and engage the best intellect of our time. That intellect is already turning to it of its own accord, and it must be welcomed, not rebuffed, by the Church. For, if it is rebuffed, it will still concern itself with religion and the Church will be to it merely an academic institution that does not understand its own business. It needs to be clearly understood that the very expression of religious belief is the task not only of the clergy, but of all men; and that those who who seek to find a new expression for it are not the enemies either of the Church or of religion. Perhaps the chief achievement of the National Mission is the growing recognition of this fact.

POSTAGE STAMPS.

JAPANESE "CROWN PRINCE" ISSUE.

The record of the new issues of stamps during 1916 is a long one, writes Mr. Fred J. Melville in the "Daily Telegraph." Apart from novelties directly due to the war, there have been few series of any high degree of interest. The most curious of the new issues of 1916 is just to hand from far Japan. It consists of three stamps, issued on November 3, to mark the formal proclamation of the eldest son of the Emperor as Heir Apparent to the Throne. The three stamps form an appropriate supplementary issue to the four stamps issued in November, 1915, to commemorate the Emperor's coronation. The new stamps are of quaint Oriental design. The 1½ sen stamp, printed in green, red, and yellow, shows a mandarin duck in flight, in red on a yellow ground, and within a green frame ornamented with branches of pawlonia. The design is a copy of part of the embroidery on the dress worn by his Imperial Highness Prince Hirohito at the ceremony. The 3 sen stamp is of the same design, but the frame is printed in red. The 10 sen stamp is blue, and depicts in the centre the headgear worn by the young Crown Prince at his inauguration. About three millions of the 1½ and 3 sen stamps were issued, but the 10 sen was printed in a much more limited edition—said to be 50,000—and these latter were all sold out on the day of issue.

BRITISH STAMPS IN 1916.

There is little to record of British stamp issues for the year. The highest denomination—the £1—in the King George series has now been discontinued, and the printing of the other three denominations in similar design, the 2s. 6d., 5s. and 10s. has been transferred to the firm of Messrs. De La Rue and Co., whose printings of these values differ a little in shade from the colours used by the former contractors. There have been a few minor variations in the stamps of Australia and New Zealand, chiefly owing to difficulties in getting adequate supplies of suitable and uniform paper. In New Zealand, also, the 1½d. and 2d. denominations, now in greater demand than before, owing to higher postage rates, are printed by the typographic process, instead of from recess-plates.

Among British Colonial issues, the two full series for Barbados and Montserrat were marked by the introduction of new designs. The former set shows King George in a chariot drawn by sea-horses, and the Montserrats portray the King in a tiny medallion, along with a device representing Faith, copied from the badge of the Colony.

SOME SPANISH SERIES.

The projected series of stamps for the Cervantes tercentenary was abandoned, but two small series, each of four stamps, undenominated, were issued for the Spanish Parliament; one set was for the use of the Senate, and the other for the Chamber of Deputies. Spain provides its members of Parliament with free postage stamps of special design, and these Cervantes commemoration stamps belong to the series of Parliamentary postal franchise stamps. Another Spanish issue has opened up a new page in our stamp albums for the Colony of Cape Juby, near the Spanish Rio de Oro. Spanish home issues have been overprinted "Zona de Protectorado Espanol en Marruecos," for the Spanish protectorate in Morocco.

AMERICAN ISSUES.

Commemorative issues from American States have been fewer than usual in the past year. The only one of importance was the series of twelve stamps, since extended to sixteen, to mark the centenary of the independence of the Argentine. The new stamp factory established by the Chilian Government near Santiago is now at work producing Chilian stamps at home, instead of having them printed in the United States; several of the home products have been issued during the past few months. In the United States, the stamp issues have not undergone any change of design, but there have been prominent variations in colour, due to shortage of dyes, and other philatelic varieties have been created as a result of the use of new paper and perforations.

THE WAR FUND IN 1916.

While a very large proportion of the active philatelists have been away on war duties, most of the activities of the societies and the trade have been carried on without interruption during the year. The National Philatelic War Fund held sales of stamps in March and in May, realising a total of over £4,750 for the British Red Cross; another sale is being planned for February next. Collectors are urged to send suitable lots for inclusion in the forthcoming sale to Mr. L. L. E. Hausburg, Heathside, Weybridge, Surrey. A new edition of the beautifully-engraved war fund stamps has been issued for 1917, in six new colour varieties, at 6d. the set; these can be had (post free 7d.) from the Stamp Sub-Committee, 151, Strand, W.C. The Herts Philatelic Society has provided an X-ray apparatus for wounded soldiers, and a house under the Belgian Repatriation Scheme during the past year.

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"To preserve a youthful appearance and activity a lady ought to look in the mirror and take careful account of her figure every now and then," said Mme. Damere in a recent beauty culture lecture. "If she sees a double chin forming, if cheeks, neck or arms are getting too plump or should hips and abdomen bulge more than they used to, it is time she did something beside just worrying. A simple herb recipe which I have never known to fail in taking off extra rolls of fat is easily made up at home by getting from the chemist one dram of quassia chips and three ounces of cirola bark extract. Put the quassia chips in a pan and pour over them a teacupful of boiling water. In about half-a-minute strain through a cloth and add the cirola bark extract. Apply every day to double chin, fleshy hips, abdomen, or anywhere you want to be thinner, rubbing in gently with a circular movement, but be careful to apply only where you want fat removed, and I am sure you will be delighted with the change that takes place within a week or ten days."

6841

The Beauty of Health

THOSE captivating charms which constitute the Beauty of Health are denied to women who are Anæmic. Their complexions become unhealthy in appearance, their eyes are lustreless and tired, their nerves are strained and overwrought, their breathing is difficult and becomes hurried and gasping on slight exertion. If women and girls would but improve the quality of their blood by taking a course of Iron 'Jelloids', much needless suffering could easily be avoided. As a matter of fact, every girl and woman should take a few Iron 'Jelloids' now and again. With the blood restored in quality, the sufferer is no longer enervated, listless and dull—the eyes sparkle with the Beauty of Health, one feels energetic and fit.

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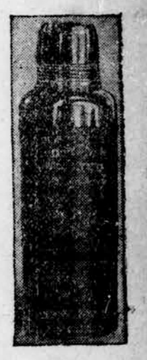

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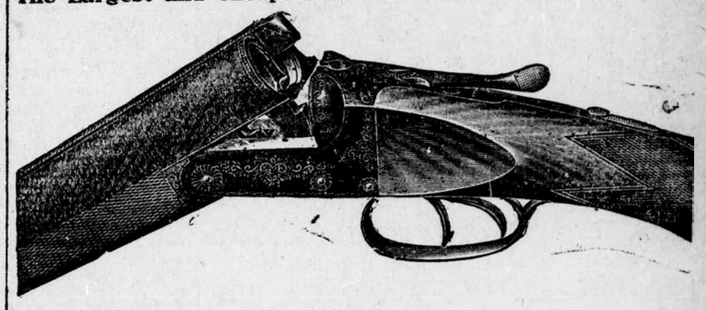

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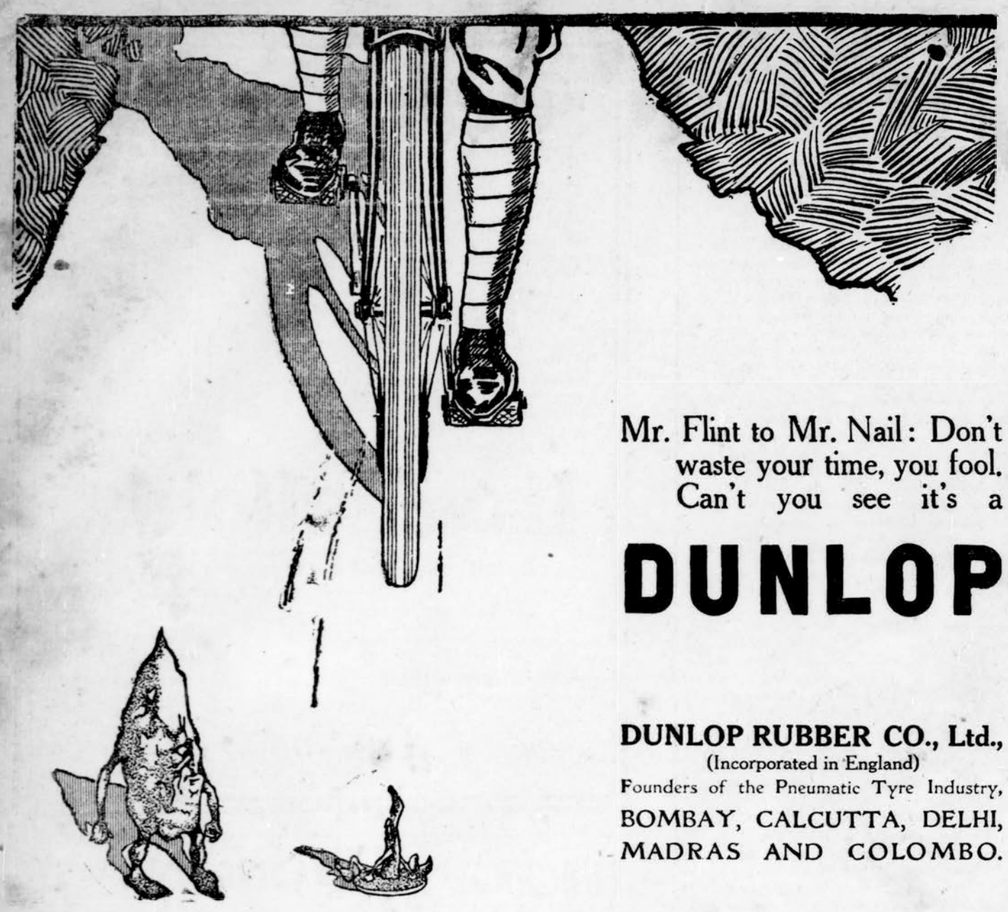

Mr. Flint to Mr. Nail: Don't waste your time, you fool. Can't you see it's a

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